

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2020-21

**GOVT. LARANG SAI PG COLLEGE,
RAMANUJGANJ, (C.G.)**



SUBMITTED TO

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

As On Dated.....23/06/2021

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GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2020-21

INTRODUCTION- Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quality analysis, quantification recording reporting and analysis of numerous constituents of the environmental diversity present in the college premises. The main objective of green audit is to maintain the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green audit is a valuable means for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or Other resources; the college can then think about how to implement changes and make saving. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and student better understanding of green impact on campus. If self exploration is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus the green audit is an essential matter which can reflect the ability of institute's contribution to the environment. As environmental sustainability is more important.

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to various environmental crises. On these background it is very essential to make the green audit of the campus by adopting green campus for the institute which can be able to manage the use of resources for a long term. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council New Delhi (NAAC) has it mandatory that all higher educational institutions should submit an annual green audit report.

OBJECTIVE

Green audit has become very important which shows the self assessment of the institution present environmental issues as well as their management in a very sustainable way. Larangsai College

is very much active in this aspect and we are constitutionally putting efforts to keep the campus eco-friendly which affects on students education . Therefore the objectives of the present green audit is identify, quantify, recording and priority wise framework of environmental sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulation Policies and standards on this aspects the main objective of Larangsai college green audit are as follows:

- To map the geographical location of Larangsai pg college.
- Documentation of the floral diversity of the campus

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the green audit of Larangsai pg college is to ensure that the practice followed in the campus are in accordance with the green policy of the country. The methodology includes: collection of data physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation and data.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE- Government Larangsai Post Graduate College is the only institute of higher learning at Ramanujanj, a town in Balrampur-Ramanujanj district in Chhattisgarh state. Ramanujanj town is 27 km from the district headquarters on Ambikapur-Daltonganj Road. The college is located near the right bank of the Kanhar River that separates Chhattisgarh from Jharkhand.

The government granted the status of lead college on July 23, 2012. At present undergraduate classes in Arts, Science , Commerce and Computer faculty are being run in the college. Postgraduate classes in Arts and Science faculty too are available. College campus is shaping up fast on 4.047 hectare land allocated to the college. So far 14 classrooms, four laboratories, library, sports room, offices, stage, etc., have been constructed. Hostel, boundry and football field are proposed to be constructed soon.

The library has over 14,000 books on different subjects. Every year books with latest information are procured.

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

The vision of Larangsai pg college is to mold the students in to responsible citizens with education advance knowledge and moral values for a happy society. The college makes a student friendly environment for learners comfortable with the digital world. To develop in the students a sense of environmental consciousness and awareness. To enhance proper skill for ensuring the employability of the students. To communicate with larger community sharing knowledge and experiences needed to sustain both individually and socially.

GREEN AUDITING

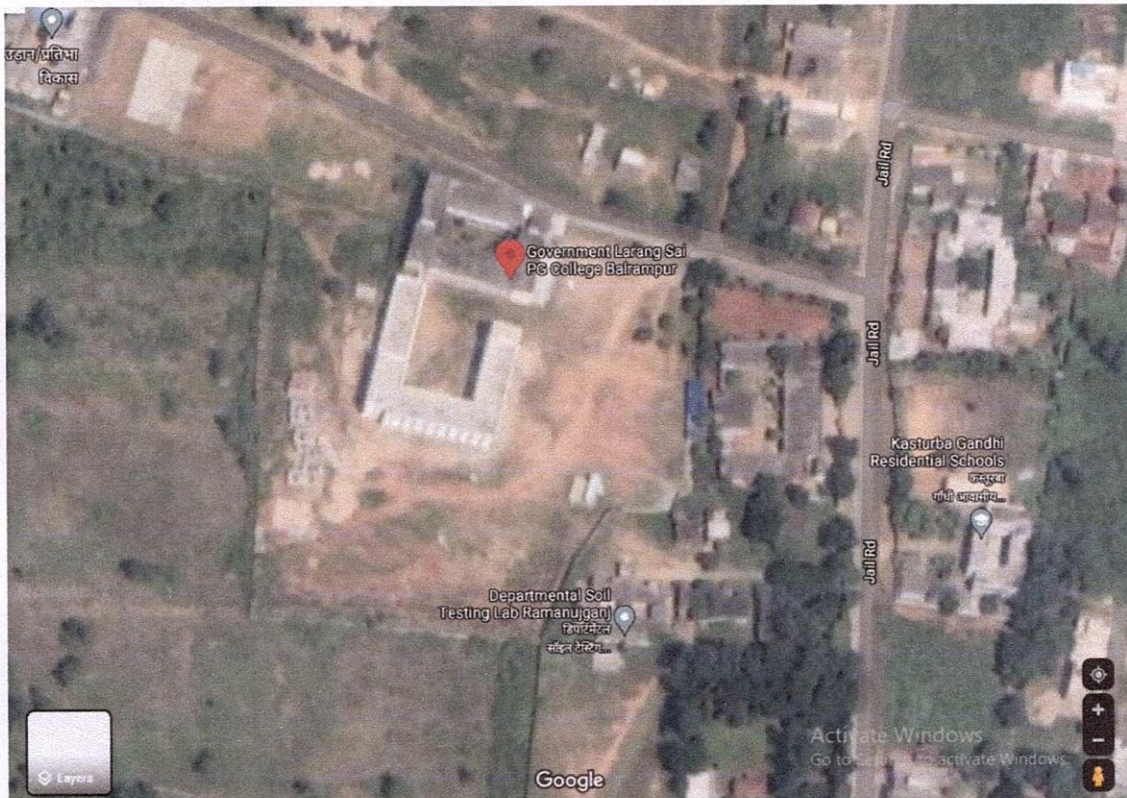
Larangsai pg college has adopted the green campus system for environmental sustainability. Green auditing is based on a lower environmental footprint with higher literacy of environmental sustainability. The goal is to minimize the carbon dioxide emission, energy and water use and recycling the energy resources and make the atmosphere of the campus healthy which affect students health.

OBSERVATION FOR MAKING A GREEN CAMPUS





GPS LOCATION OF LARANGSAI PG COLLEGE



**LIST OF PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE
CAMPUS DURING THE FIELD VISIT.**

S.N.	Common name	Botanical name	No.	Family
1.	Sitaphal	<i>Anona squamosa</i>	04	Annonaceae
2.	Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	01	Annonaceae
3.	Giloy	<i>Tenospora cordifolia</i>	02	Manispermaceae
4.	Pili kateri	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	02	Papaveraceae
5.	Gurhal	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	01	Malvaceae
6.	Tendu	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	01	Malpighiaceae
7.	Acerola	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	01	Malpighiaceae
8.	Meetha Neem	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	01	Rutaceae
9.	Jamun	<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	01	Rutaceae
10	Nimbu	<i>Citrus lemon</i>	02	Rutaceae
11	Bael	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	01	Rutaceae
12	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	03	Anacardiaceae
13	Charota	<i>Senna tora</i>	-	Fabaceae

14	Gulmohar	<i>Daltonia regia</i>	06	Fabaceae
15	Imli	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	01	Fabaceae
16	Shisham	<i>Delbergia sissoo</i>	71	Fabaceae
17	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	26	Fabaceae
18	Palash	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	05	Fabaceae
19	Rosarypea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	01	Fabaceae
20	Ashoka tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	30	Fabaceae
21	Shirish tree	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	01	Fabaceae
22	Munga	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	06	Moringaceae
23	Rose	<i>Rosa sinensis</i>	06	Rosaceae
24	Chilbil	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	01	Ulmaceae

25	Patharchatta	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	28	Crassulaceae
26	Amrud	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	04	Myrtaceae

27.	Anar	<i>Punica granatum</i>	01	Lythraceae
28.	Maxican - heather	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	01	Lythraceae
29.	Yellow elder	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	05	Passifloraceae
30.	Karela	<i>Mormodica charantia</i>	-	Cucurbitaceae
31.	Kadamb	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	01	Rubiaceae
32.	Argan tree	<i>Argenia spinosa</i>	01	Sapotaceae
33.	Chameli	<i>Jasminium sambac</i>	08	Oleaceae
34.	Madar	<i>Calotropis giagantea</i>	02	Apocynaceae
35.	Sadabahar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	02	Apocynaceae
36.	Pink kaner	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	04	Apocynaceae
37.	Yellow kaner	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	01	Apocynaceae
38.	Caricature plant	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>	01	Acanthaceae
39.	Warer willow	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	02	Acanthaceae
40.	Datura	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	01	Solanaceae
41.	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	05	Verbanaceae

42.	Golden dewdrops	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	01	Verbanaceae
43.	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	02	Labiataeae
44.	sagwan	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	63	Lamiaceae
45.	Gamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	02	Lamiaceae
46.	Dudhiya grass	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	01	Euphorbiaceae
47.	Varigeted croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	02	Euphorbiaceae
48.	Christplant	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	03	Euphorbiaceae
49.	Africa milk bush	<i>Euphorbia grantii</i>	02	Euphorbiaceae
50.	Paper mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	01	Moraceae
51.	Shahtoot	<i>Morus nigra</i>	01	Moraceae
52.	Peepul tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	01	Moraceae
53.	Adrak	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	01	Zingiberaceae
54.	Beach spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	01	Amaryllidaceae
55.	Belladonna lilly	<i>Amyryllis belladonna</i>	03	Amaryllidaceae
56.	Vaijanti	<i>Canna glauca</i>	-	Cannaceae

57.	Coconut palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	01	Areaceae
58.	Ape	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	02	Araceae
59.	American evergreen	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	01	Araceae
60.	Bhringraj	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	-	Asteraceae
61.	Chhota dhatura	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	-	Asteraceae
62.	Gajar ghas	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	-	Asteraceae
63.	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	02	Phyllanthaceae
64.	Purple queen	<i>Tradescantia pallid</i>	03	Commelinaceae
65.	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	02	Caricaceae
66.	Ghritkumari	<i>Aloe vera</i>	07	Xanthorrhoeaceae
67.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	12	Meliaceae
68.	Ber	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>	02	Rhamnaceae
69.	Common hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	01	Cannabaceae
70.	American poke	<i>Phytolacca Americana</i>	01	Phytolaccaceae
71.	Lemon grass	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	01	Asparagaceae

72.	Murva	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	01	Asparagaceae
73.	Vidhya patti	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	09	Cupressaceae
74.	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	01	Poaceae
75.	Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	-	Poaceae
76.	Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	-	Poaceae
77.	Doob grass	<i>Cynodon diction</i>	-	Poaceae
78.	Bhumi amla	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	-	Phyllanthaceae

Table: List of plant species of Larangsai College Ramanujganj

PLANT DESCRIPTION AND THEIR USES-

1. Sitaphal-



The sugar-apple or sweet-sop is the fruit of *Annona squamosa*, the most widely grown species of *Annona*. Sugar-apple is high in energy, an excellent source of vitamin C and manganese, a good source of thiamine and vitamin B₆, and provides vitamin B₂, B₃, B₅, B₉, iron, magnesium, phosphorus and potassium in fair quantities. Promotes Healthy Heart.

2. Pawpaw-



American pawpaw is a plant. The bark, leaf, and seed are used to make medicine. In homeopathy, American pawpaw is used for treating fever, vomiting, and pain and swelling (inflammation) of the mouth and throat. Homeopathy is an alternative treatment method that uses extreme dilutions of medicines.

3. Giloy –



Giloy is scientifically known as *Tinospora Cordifolia* or Guduchi in Hindi. The stem of Giloy is considered highly effective because of its high nutritional content and the alkaloids found in it but the root and leaves also can be used. According to a shloka of Charak Samhita, Giloy is one of the main herbs with a bitter taste. It is used in various disorders and also helps alleviate Vata and Kapha dosha. Giloy also gets its name Heart-leaved moonseed by its heart-shaped leaves and its reddish fruit.

4. Pili kateri-



Argemone Mexicana, the Mexican poppy, also known as Mexican poppy, Yellow thistle, Mexican pricklepoppy, Prickly poppy, Amapolas del Campo, Bermuda Thistle, Brahmadanti, Caruancho, Gamboge Thistle and Flowering Thistle, is a robust and erect herb with decorative yellow flower. Mexican poppy possess analgesic, antispasmodic, hallucinogenic, sedative, ant- bacterial, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is used to treat various health problems.

5. Gurhal-



***Hibiscus rosa Sinensis* or the Chinese rose is a common flower. This is also known as Shoe Black Plant in Asia. Whether the flower originated from China or not is known yet. However, what are beyond doubts are its adequate health benefits. The medicinal value of the flower is described in the ancient science, Ayurveda and Chinese herbology. It's not just a flower, but also the plant and its parts are rich in phytonutrients such as pectin, flavonoids, citric acid, etc., that can be used as well as consumed for their remedial benefits.**

6. Tendu-



Golden Spoon, *Byrsonima crassifolia*, is a large shrub. It is slow-growing, drought-tolerant, and deciduous. Bark is rich in tannins and is used as treatment for gastrointestinal problems, pulmonary concerns, snakebites, fevers, leucorrhoea, and to promote menstruation. It is also applied externally to wounds, ulcers, and skin infections. The leaves are also used against ulcers and high blood pressure. The orange-yellow round fruit of Golden Spoon is consumed raw/fresh or cooked as dessert.

7. Acerola-



Common names include acerola cherry, Barbados cherry, West Indian cherry, and wild crepe myrtle. Acerola is a fruit. It is rich in vitamin C, and also contains vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin. People use it for medicine. Acerola is also used for preventing heart disease, “hardening of the arteries” , blood clots, and cancer.

8. Meetha Neem -



The curry tree is a tropical to sub-tropical tree in the family Rutaceae. Surprising as it may sound, curry leaves can aid weight loss. Curry leaves can be used for treating an upset stomach. Women in their first trimester of pregnancy can opt for curry leaves in order to get relief from morning sickness and nausea. Curry leaves helps in increasing digestive secretions and relieve nausea, morning sickness and vomiting. Good for diabetics, Curry leaves have been found to reduce blood glucose levels effectively.

9. Jamun-



Skimmia japonica, the Japanese skimmia, is a species of flowering plant in the family Rutaceae, native to Japan, China, and Southeast Asia. Growing to 6 m tall and wide, it is a rounded evergreen shrub with glossy, leathery leaves. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant in gardens and parks. Its fragrant flowers are cream-yellow or white, followed on female plants by small, round, red fruits. The plant tolerates a wide range of conditions, including frost, drought, and atmospheric pollution. It is suitable for bonsai and for Chinese gardens.

10. Nimbu-



Kaffir lime is the common name of *Citrus hystrix*, . Aside from its culinary uses, due to its uniquely tart and pleasant flavor, kaffir lime is also highly respected in herbal medicine, due to its possibility of high content of beneficial organic compounds that might positively affect the body's systems. The oil, leaves, fruit, and rind of kaffir limes are all utilized for different purposes.

11. Bael-



***Aegle marmelos*, commonly known as bael , also Bengal quince, golden apple, Japanese bitter orange, stone apple or wood apple. The leaves, bark, roots, fruits, and seeds are used in traditional medicine to treat various illnesses, although there is no clinical evidence that these methods are safe or effective. The fruits can be eaten either fresh from trees or after being dried and produced into candy, toffee, pulp powder or nectar. It can be made into sharbat, also called as *Bela pana*, a beverage.**

12. Mango-



Mango is one of the most popular of all tropical fruits. Various parts of plant are used as a dentrifice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles. All parts are used to treat abscesses, broken horn, rabid dog or jackal bite, tumour, snakebite, stings, datura poisoning, heat stroke, miscarriage, anthrax, blisters, wounds in the mouth, tympanitis, colic, diarrhea, glossitis, indigestion, bacillosis, bloody dysentery, liver disorders, excessive urination, tetanus and asthma.

13. Charota -



Senna tora is a plant species in the family Fabaceae and the subfamily Caesalpinioideae. Senna tora has an external germicide and antiparasitic character, it has been used for treating skin diseases such as leprosy, ringworm, itching and psoriasis and also for snakebites. Other medicinal provisions from plant parts include balm for arthritis using the leaves.

14. Gulmohar-



The flamboyant is a perennial legume tree, grown in tropical and subtropical regions as an ornamental species because of its showy flowers. It is a valuable shade tree and the leaves and seed meal can be used to feed livestock. The flamboyant is a N-fixing legume that can improve soil N status. Leaf and green stem prunings applied to a calcareous soil for 5 years resulted in improvement of 13% in N and higher organic C and mineralization. As a shade tree, Delonix regia is helpful in maintaining soil moisture and reducing soil temperature. Flamboyants have been planted on eroded sites for erosion control, and for soil rehabilitation.

15. Imli-



Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) is a leguminous tree bearing edible fruit that is indigenous to tropical Africa. The fruit pulp is edible. The hard green pulp of a young fruit is considered by many to be too sour, but is often used as a component of savory dishes, as a pickling agent or as a means of making certain poisonous yams in Ghana safe for human consumption. As the fruit matures it becomes sweeter and less sour (acidic) and the ripened fruit is considered more palatable. The sourness varies between cultivars and some sweet tamarind ones have almost no acidity when ripe.

16. Shisham-



Sheesham is known by many names such as Sisu, Indian Rosewood or Dalbergia sisso and many more names. Sheesham is an important timber tree in India. The wood is used for making doors, window frames, furniture, especially cabinets and much more. The pulp of wood is also used for making papers. Dalbergia sissoo is reported to be a stimulant used in folk medicine and remedies. It is a folk remedy for gonorrhoea and skin ailments. Ayurvedics prescribe the leafy juice for eye ailments, the woody bark paste as anthelmintic, antipyretic and analgesic. The wood is also used in India for boils, leprosy and nausea.

17. Karanj-



The Pongam tree or Indian Beech is known by many names in the Indian subcontinent, including, Honge tree, Kalanj, Panigrahi papar and kanji. It has a few different “English” names too which include Poonga Oil Tree, and Karum Tree. The name Pongam comes from a Tamil word and pinnata refers to the pinnate leaves of the tree. Pongamia pinnata has been applied as crude drug for the treatment of tumors, piles, skin diseases, and ulcers. The root is effective for treating gonorrhea, cleaning gums, teeth, and ulcers, and is used in vaginal and skin diseases.

18. Palash-



Common names include flame-of-the-forest, palash and bastard teak. It is used for timber, resin, fodder, medicine, and dye. The wood is dirty white and soft. Being durable under water, it is used for well-curbs and water scoops. Spoons and ladles made of this tree are used in various Hindu rituals to pour ghee into the fire. Good charcoal can be obtained from it. The leaves are usually very

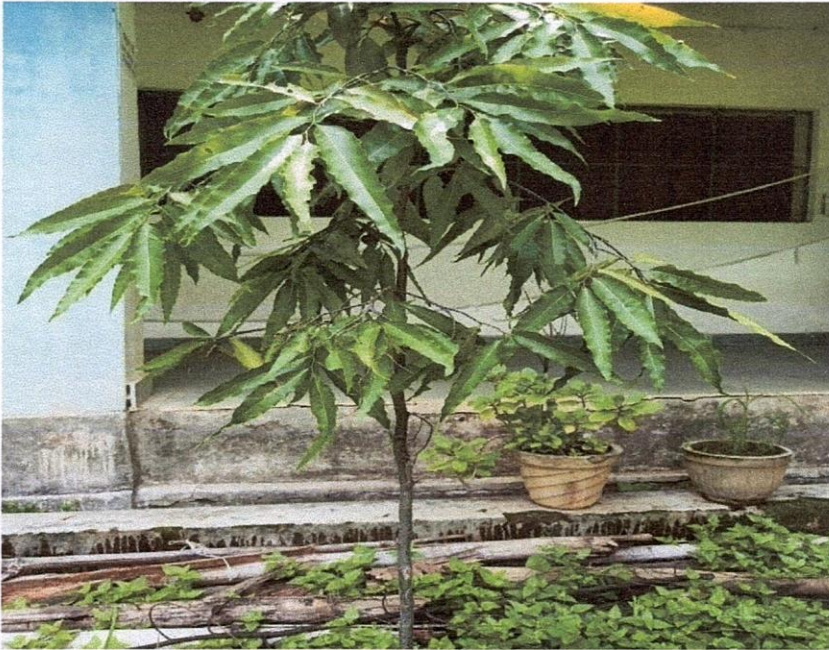
leathery and not eaten by cattle. The leaves were used by earlier generations of people to serve food where plastic plates would be used today.

19. Rosarypea-



Abrus precatorius, commonly known as jequirity bean or rosary pea, is a herbaceous flowering plant in the bean family Fabaceae. It is a slender, perennial climber with long, pinnate-leafleted leaves that twines around trees, shrubs, and hedges. The oil extracted from seeds of the herb is said to promote the growth of human hair. The herb is also used as an abortifacient, laxative, sedative and aphrodisiac.

20. Ashoka tree-



Saraca asoca is a plant belonging to the **Detarioideae** subfamily of the legume family. It is an important tree in the cultural traditions. **Saraca asoca**, commonly known as 'Ashoka' is the oldest tree that has been used in traditional medicine for treating internal bleeding, hemorrhoids, infertility, insomnia, and psoriasis only to mention a few. It is also widely used to rejuvenate the complexion, reduce freckles and calm down inflammation.

21. Shirish tree-



A deciduous erect spreading tree. The powder of the seeds of *Albizia lebbek* is used for the purpose of treating blood disorders, erysipelas and inflammatory skin conditions. The decoction of its leaves is used as eye drops in case of night-blindness. In case of toxicity by venoms, Shirish can be used as a powerful antidote.

22. Munga-



***Moringa oleifera* is a fast-growing, drought-resistant tree of the family Moringaceae, Common names include horseradish tree. The young, slender fruits, commonly known as "drumsticks", are prepared as a culinary vegetable, often cut into shorter lengths and stewed in curries and soups. The leaves can be used in many ways, perhaps most commonly added to clear broth-based soups. The bark, sap, roots, leaves, seeds and flowers are used in traditional medicine.**

23. Rose



A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus *Rosa*, in the family Rosaceae. The rose hip, usually from *R. canina*, is used as a minor source of vitamin C. The fruits of many species have significant levels of vitamins and have been used as a food supplement. Many roses have been used in herbal and folk medicines. *Rosa chinensis* has long been used in Chinese traditional medicine. This and other species have been used for stomach problems, and are being investigated for controlling cancer growth.

24. Chilbil-



Holoptelea integrifolia, the Indian elm or jungle cork tree. The plant *Holoptelea integrifolia* is used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, gastritis, dyspepsia, colic, intestinal worms, vomiting, wound healing, leprosy, diabetes, hemorrhoids, dysmenorrhea, and rheumatism.

25. Patharchatta-



***Kalanchoe pinnata*, formerly known as *Bryophyllum pinnatum*, also known as the air plant, cathedral bells, life plant, miracle leaf, and Goethe plant is a succulent plant. It is used as a traditional treatment for hypertension. In traditional medicine, the juice of the leaves is also used for kidney stones. It is used in local application against headaches. For the people of the Amazon, kalanchoe has multiple uses: the Creoles use it roasted against inflammations and cancer and as an infusion, and as a popular remedy for fevers.**

26. Amrud-



The guava FRUIT is a source of vitamin C, fiber, and other substances that act like antioxidants. Antioxidants slow down or stop the harmful effects of oxidation. Oxidation is a chemical reaction in which oxygen is added to a chemical element or compound. Guava LEAVES also contain chemicals with antioxidant and other effects. Guava leaves have anti-inflammatory action and antibacterial ability that fights infections and kills germs

27. Anar-



The pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) is a fruit-bearing deciduous shrub.. Various parts of the tree and fruit are used to make medicine. People use pomegranate for high blood pressure, athletic performance, heart disease, diabetes, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support most of these uses. These plant are also used in baking, cooking, juice blends, meal garnishes, smoothies, and alcoholic beverages, such as cocktails and wine.

28. Maxican – heather-



***Cuphea hyssopifolia*, the false heather, Mexican heather, Hawaiian heather or elfin herb. The leaves and flowers of are used as a tonic and in the treatment of fevers and coughs. The plant is a rich source of phenolic compounds which have been shown to have a strong antioxidant activity. The seed of Cuphea species is generally a good source of medium length fatty acids. Industrial oils made from these fatty acids have a range of uses, including as a defoaming agent; a booster for soaps and detergents; and in health and beauty products. They can also be used in foods, mostly as vegetable shortenings.**

29. Yellow elder-



Turnera ulmifolia, the ramgoat dashalong or yellow alder, Medicinal/Cultural/Economic usage: Turnera ulmifolia is used to treat gastrointestinal problems, colds and flu, and circulatory problems , infant care, and dermatological issues.

30. Karela-



It is a member of family cucurbitaceae. Leaf decoction is used in T2DM patients; fruits and leaves are used for the treatment of jaundice and other liver diseases and to cure ulcers and burns. Moreover, Momordica preparations are given for the treatment of gonorrhoea, measles, chicken pox, scabies and malaria.

31. Kadamb-



Neolamarckia cadamba, with English common names burflower-tree, laran, and Leichhardt pine, and called kadam or cadamba

locally, is an evergreen, tropical tree. Kadamb trees also have an important place in our traditional medicines. The roots are used to treat bronchial issues, fever, muscular pain, poisonous bites, gynaecological disorders, and is also used as an aphrodisiac. The bark is used for rheumatic pain.

32. Argan tree



The oil from the seeds is rich in vitamin E and has properties which lower blood-cholesterol levels, stimulate circulation of the blood, facilitate digestion and strengthen the body's natural defences. It is used as a cure for chicken pox, to treat juvenile acne and help remove stretch marks on pregnant woman.

33. Chameli-



***Jasminum sambac* is a species of jasmine native to tropical Asia, from the Indian subcontinent to Southeast Asia. The flowers of this evergreen Arabian Jasmine plant is a traditional Ayurvedic remedy for various conditions, including eye disorders, epilepsy, headache, fever, vomiting, impotence, itches, wounds, and ulcer, to name a few. Packed with powerful anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, anesthetic, and analgesic properties, this aromatic herb is a hidden treasure.**

34. Madar-



***Calotropis gigantea*, the crown flower. *calotropis gigantea* has been used as a folk medicine in India for many years, and has been reported to have a variety of uses. In Ayurveda, Indian practitioners have used the root and leaf of *C. procera* in asthma and also used in bacterial infection, swelling with redness, boils also and shortness of breath and the bark in liver and spleen diseases. It is also used in treating skin, digestive, respiratory and digestive disorder.**

35. Pink kaner-



***Nerium oleander* most commonly known as oleander or nerium, is a shrub or small tree cultivated worldwide in temperate and subtropical areas as an ornamental and landscaping plant. Despite the danger, oleander seeds and leaves are used to make medicine. Oleander is used for heart conditions, asthma, epilepsy, cancer, painful menstrual periods, leprosy, malaria, ringworm, indigestion, and venereal disease; and to cause abortions. A fixed combination of oleander leaf powdered extract, pheasant's eye fluid extract, lily-of-the-valley fluid extract, and squill powdered extract has been used for treating mild heart failure. Oleander is sometimes applied to the skin to treat skin problems and warts.**

36. Sadabahar-



***Catharanthus roseus* is an evergreen subshrub or herbaceous plant . The species has long been cultivated for herbal medicine. In Ayurveda the extracts of its roots and shoots, though poisonous, are used against several diseases. In traditional Chinese medicine, extracts from it have been used against numerous diseases, including diabetes, malaria, and Hodgkin's lymphoma. vinca alkaloids, including vinblastine and vincristine, were isolated from *Catharanthus roseus* by when screening for anti-diabetic drugs.**

37. Yellow kaner-



Cascabela thevetia is a poisonous plant and cultivated widely as an ornamental. It is a relative of *Nerium oleander*, giving it a common name yellow oleander. *Cascabela thevetia* is cultivated as an ornamental plant, and planted as large flowering shrub or small ornamental tree standards in gardens and parks in temperate climates. In frost prone areas it is container plant, in the winter season brought inside a greenhouse or as a house plant. It tolerates most soils and is drought tolerant. The plant's toxins have tested in experiments for uses in biological pest control. *T. peruviana* seed oil was used to make a 'paint' with antifungal, antibacterial and anti-termite propertie.

38.Caricature plant-



***Graptophyllum pictum*, the caricature-plant, is a shrub in the family Acanthaceae, also a well-known garden shrub. *pictum* was used as folklore medicine in enhancing fertility, poultice on cuts, wounds, and all kinds of swellings and for the treatment of ulcers, abscesses, hemorrhoids,[8] constipation, rheumatism, urinary infections, scabies, hepatomegaly, and ear diseases. The plant has a range of traditional medicinal uses and is also used as a soap substitute. It is commonly grown as an ornamental and hedge plant in the tropics.**

39. Warer willow-



***Justicia gendarussa*, commonly known as willow-leaved justicia is a small erect, branched shrub. It is used as a tribal medicine for various ailments such as bronchitis, inflammations, vaginal discharges, dyspepsia, eye diseases and fevers, etc. Leaf Justicia is reputed for its beneficial effects in Respiratory disorders like cough, cold, bronchitis, throat infections, pulmonary infections. An infusion of the leaves is taken internally in the treatment of pains in the head, paralysis of one side of the body and facial paralysis.**

40. Datura-



Datura stramonium is a species of flowering plant. The seeds of Datura are analgesic, anthelmintic and anti-inflammatory and as such, they are used in the treatment of stomach and intestinal pain that results from worm infestation, toothache, and fever from inflammation. The juice of its fruit is applied to the scalp, to treat dandruff and falling hair.

41. Lantana -



***Lantana camara* (common lantana) is a species of flowering plant. Studies conducted in India have found that *Lantana* leaves can display antimicrobial, fungicidal and insecticidal properties. *L. camara* has also been used in traditional herbal medicines for treating a variety of ailments, including cancer, skin itches, leprosy, chicken pox, measles, asthma and ulcers. *Lantana camara* has been grown specifically for use as an ornamental plant since Dutch explorers first brought it to Europe from the New World. a common ornamental plant. *L. camara* also attracts butterflies and birds and is frequently used in butterfly gardens.**

42. Golden dewdrops-



It is the flowering plant of family Verbenaceae, *Duranta erecta* commonly referred to golden dewdrop, pigeon berry, angel whisper, or skyflower is one of the traditional medicinal plants. It has been shown to possess antimicrobial, antioxidant, and insecticide properties.

43. Tulsi-



***Ocimum tenuiflorum*, commonly known as holy basil or *tulsi*, is an aromatic perennial plant in the family Lamiaceae. *Tulsi* has been used in Ayurveda and Siddha practices for its supposed treatment of diseases. Holy basil is used for anxiety, stress, diabetes, high cholesterol, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses. Chemicals in holy basil are thought to decrease pain and swelling. Other chemicals might lower blood sugar in people with diabetes.**

44. Sagwan-



Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is a tropical hardwood tree species in the family Lamiaceae. It is a large, deciduous tree that occurs in mixed hardwood forests. *Tectona grandis* has small, fragrant white flowers arranged in dense clusters at the end of the branches. The wood is used for boat building, exterior construction, veneer, furniture, carving, turnings, and other small wood projects. Traditional Medicinal Uses: According to Ayurveda, wood is acrid, cooling, laxative, sedative to gravid uterus and useful in treatment of piles, leucoderma and dysentery. Flowers are acrid, bitter and dry and useful in bronchitis, biliousness, urinary discharges etc.

45. Gamhar-



***Gmelina arborea*, locally known as gamhar, is a fast-growing deciduous tree in the family Lamiaceae. The decoction of its root can be used for abdominal tumors. Flowers have its use in Leprosy. Root and Bark are beneficial herbal agent in hallucination, piles, abdominal pain, burning sensations, fever, tridoshas diseases and urinary infection.**

46. Dudhiya grass-



***Euphorbia hirta* is a pantropical weed, It is a hairy herb that grows in open grasslands, roadsides and pathways. It is used in traditional herbal medicine. Euphorbia hirta is often used traditionally for female disorders, respiratory ailments (cough, coryza, bronchitis, and asthma), worm infestations in children, dysentery, jaundice, pimples, gonorrhoea, digestive problems, and tumors.**

47. Varigated croton-



***Codiaeum variegatum* is a species of plant in the genus *Codiaeum*, which is a member of the family Euphorbiaceae. The leaves are used as tonic, the flowers against flat worms, the fruits to treat dysmenorrhoea, the seeds as purgative, the bark to treat dyspepsia and the roots to treat dysentery. The bark is also used to treat chronic enlargement of the liver and remittent fever.**

48. Christplant-



***Euphorbia milii*, the crown of thorns, Christ plant, or Christ thorn. It is a woody succulent subshrub or shrub. Pesticide The plant itself has proven to be an effective molluscicide and a natural alternative to pest control. The World Health Organization has recommended the usage of *Euphorbia milii* in aiding snail control. Medicinal Medicinal plants are very important to humans when it comes to developing drugs for ailments.**

49. African milk bush-



African Milk Bush is a succulent shrub or small tree. African Milkbush is highly tolerant to salinity and drought and can be converted to biofuels. It is planted to protect sand dunes and care soil in dry areas from wind and water erosions. The wood is used for fuel, toys, rafters, and veneers.

50. Paper mulberry-



The paper mulberry is a species of flowering plant in the family Moraceae. The plant's medical properties are described as "astringent, diuretic, tonic, vulnerary." The leaf juice has diaphoretic (inducing perspiration) and laxative qualities.

51. Shahtoot-



***Morus nigra*, called black mulberry or blackberry, *Morus nigra* is a deciduous tree. Its main use in herbal medicine is as a colouring and flavouring in other medicines. The root bark is antitussive, diuretic, expectorant and hypotensive. It is used internally in the treatment of asthma, coughs, bronchitis, oedema, hypertension and diabetes.**

52. Peepul tree-



***Ficus religiosa* or sacred fig is a species of fig native to the Indian subcontinent^[2] and Indochina. *Ficus religiosa* is a large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree. *Ficus religiosa* is used in traditional medicine for about fifty types of disorders including asthma, diabetes, diarrhea, epilepsy, gastric problems, inflammatory disorders, infectious and sexual disorders.**

53. Adrak-



Ginger is a flowering plant whose rhizome, ginger root or ginger, is widely used as a spice and a folk medicine. It is a herbaceous perennial plant. Ginger reduces cholesterol, lowers risk of blood clotting and helps maintain healthy blood sugar level. In short, it keeps your heart happy. Ginger may have anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral, and other healthful properties.

54. Beach spider lily-



***Hymenocallis littoralis* or the beach spider lily is a plant species of the genus *Hymenocallis*. *Hymenocallis littoralis* is commonly referred as Beach spider lily, is a medicinal plant and ornamental conventionally used for wound healing. It is used as an emetic and has shown anti-viral, anti-neoplastic and cytotoxic properties.**

55. Belladonna lily-



***Amaryllis belladonna*, the Jersey lily, belladonna-lily, naked-lady-lily, or March lily. *Amaryllis belladonna* in its natural habitat is found in small dense groups among rocks. Therefore the best place to plant them would be in a rock garden. In a created landscape, *Amaryllis* can be used mixed in between blue *Agapanthus* as a good combination, as the evergreen leaves of the *Agapanthus* provide skirts for the naked ladies. They can also be grown between a ground cover or mixed annual or herbaceous border.**

56. Vaijanti -



***Canna glauca* is a species of the *Canna* genus, a member of the family *Cannaceae*. Its root is cooked. The starch can be extracted and used as an arrowroot. The arrow root obtained by rasping the root to a pulp, then washing and straining to get rid of the fibres. Very young tubers can be eaten cooked, they are sweet but fibrous.**

57. Coconut palm-



The coconut tree is a member of the palm tree. It is one of the most useful trees in the world and is often referred to as the "tree of life". It provides food, fuel, cosmetics, folk medicine and building materials, among many other uses. Medicinal uses have been attributed to coconut palm. The roots are considered antipyretic and diuretic. Milk of young coconut is diuretic, laxative, antidiarrhoeic and counteracts the effects of poison. The oil is used to treat diseased skin and teeth and mixed with other medicines to make embrocations.

58. Arbi-



***Alocasia macrorrhizos* is a species of flowering plant , Common names include giant taro, 'ape, giant alocasia, biga, and pia. The swollen underground stems are used for food and animal fodder, and the roots and leaves are used medicinally in some countries. For example, in Hawaii, it has been used to treat digestive complaints, as a topical dressing for burns, and as a love charm.**

59. American evergreen-



Syngonium podophyllum is a species of aroid, and commonly cultivated as a houseplant. Common names include: arrowhead plant, arrowhead vine, arrowhead philodendron, goosefoot, nephthytis, African evergreen, and American evergreen. Leaves and berries often used in Christmas decorations. A tea made from the boughs has been used in the treatment of colds and to “break out” measles.

60. Bhringraj-



***Bidens pilosa* is an annual species of herbaceous flowering plant. Its many common names include black-jack, beggarticks, farmer’s friends and Spanish needle, but most commonly referred to as cobblers pegs. Blackjack is also known for its immense anti-cancer powers. Fiber, antioxidants, plant compounds known as sterols, and different nutrients in blackjack combat cancer at all stages starting from preventing the disease to impeding cancer growth or killing cancer cells.**

61. Chhota dhatura-



Xanthium strumarium is a species of annual plants of the family Asteraceae. Xanthium strumarium has many medicinal properties like cooling, laxative, fattening, anthelmintic, tonic, digestive, antipyretic, improves appetite, voice, complexion anodyne, Antirheumatic, appetizer, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient and sedative.

62. Gajar ghas -



Parthenium hysterophorus is a species of flowering plant in the aster family, Asteraceae. Recently many innovative uses of this hitherto notorious plant have been discovered. Parthenium hysterophorus confers many health benefits, viz remedy for skin inflammation, rheumatic pain, diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, dysentery, malaria and neuralgia.

63. Amla-



***Phyllanthus emblica*, also known as Indian gooseberry or amla is a deciduous tree. The amla fruit is eaten raw or cooked into various dishes, such as *dal* and *amle ka murabbah*, a sweet dish made by soaking the berries in sugar syrup until they are candied. It is traditionally consumed after meals. In traditional Indian medicine, dried and fresh fruits of the plant are used. All parts of the plant are used in various Ayurvedic medicine herbal preparations, including the fruit, seed, leaves, root, bark and flowers. Commonly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils, the high tannin content of Indian gooseberry fruit serves as a mordant for fixing dyes in fabrics.**

64. Purple queen-



***Tradescantia pallida* is a species of spiderwort similar to *T. fluminensis* and *T. zebrina*. Common names include purple secretia, purple-heart, and purple queen. *Tradescantia pallida* is an evergreen perennial plant of scrambling stature. Pallida has also been traditionally used as an anti-inflammatory and anti-toxic supplement, and to improve blood circulation.**

65. Papaya-



***Carica papaya*, the widely cultivated papaya a tropical fruit plant. The papaya is a small, sparsely branched tree. The leaves are used to make medicine. Papaya is used for preventing and treating gastrointestinal tract disorders, intestinal parasite infections, and as a sedative and diuretic. It is also used for nerve pains and elephantoid growths. Elephantoid growths are large swollen areas of the body that are symptoms of a rare disorder of the lymphatic system caused by parasitic worms.**

66. Dhritkumari-



Aloe vera, called aloe, acíbar or Barbados aloe An evergreen perennial, it originates from the Arabian Peninsula, but grows wild in tropical, semi-tropical, and arid climates around the world. Medicinal Uses for Cancer, Emmenagogue, Emollient, Laxative, Miscellany, Purgative, Skin, Stimulant, Stomachic, Tonic, Vermifuge, Vulnerary. The clear gel

contained within the leaf makes an excellent treatment for wounds, burns and other skin disorders.

67. Neem-



***Azadirachta indica*, commonly known as neem, nimtree or Indian lilac. It is one of two species in the genus *Azadirachta*, and is native to the Indian subcontinent and most of the countries in Africa. It is typically grown in tropical and semi-tropical regions. Neem leaf is used for leprosy, eye disorders, bloody nose, intestinal worms, stomach upset, loss of appetite, skin ulcers, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, fever, diabetes, gum disease , and liver problems. The leaf is also used for birth control and to cause abortions.**

68. Ber-



Zizyphus is a shrub or small tree. The fruit is used as food and to make medicine. People use zizyphus for conditions such as diabetes, high levels of cholesterol or other fats in the blood, insomnia, and many others, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses.

In manufacturing, zizyphus extracts are used in skin care products.

69. Common hackberry -



***Celtis occidentalis*, commonly known as the common hackberry, is a large deciduous tree native to North America. It is also known as**

the nettletree, sugarberry, beaverwood, northern hackberry, and American hackberry. Hackberry's wood is light yellow; heavy, soft, coarse-grained, not strong. It rots easily, making the wood undesirable commercially, although it is occasionally used for fencing and cheap furniture. An extract obtained from the wood has been used in the treatment of jaundice. A decoction of the bark has been used in the treatment of sore throats.

70. American poke-



***Phytolacca americana*, also known as American pokeweed, pokeweed, poke sallet, dragonberries is a poisonous, herbaceous perennial plant.**

Pokeweed has a long history of medicinal use, being employed traditionally in the treatment of diseases related to a compromised immune system. The plant has an interesting chemistry and it is currently being investigated as a potential anti-AIDS drug. It contains potent anti-inflammatory agents, antiviral proteins and substances that affect cell division.

71. Lemon grass-



***Yucca filamentosa*, Adam's needle and thread, is a species of flowering plant. It is an evergreen shrub valued in horticulture for its architectural qualities. The root of the non-flowering plant is used to make medicine. Yucca is used for osteoarthritis, high blood pressure, migraine headaches, inflammation of the intestine, high cholesterol, stomach disorders, diabetes, poor circulation, and liver and gallbladder disorders.**

72. Murva-



S. hyacinthoides is a succulent perennial herb included in the Global Compendium of Weeds . ***S. hyacinthoides*** is a shade-tolerant species and it is able to grow in a great variety of habitats including disturbed areas, roadsides, secondary forests, coastal forest, and shrublands in dry, arid and semiarid ecosystems. It is a popular medicine for the treatment of ear infection, earache and toothache. It is also used traditionally to treat multiple ailments such as haemorrhoids, ulcers, intestinal worms, stomach disorders and diarrhoea.

73. Vidhya patti-



Juniperus horizontalis, the creeping juniper or creeping cedar, is a low-growing shrubby juniper native to northern North America, An infusion of the branches, or fleshy cones, has been used in the treatment of coughs, colds and fevers. The cones or branches can also be used as a steam bath. An infusion of the seeds has been used in the treatment of kidney problems.

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74. Bamboo-



***B. multiplex* forms a medium sized clump with slender culms (stems) and dense foliage. This bamboo is suitable for hedges and live fences since the stems and foliage form a dense growth that create an effective barrier. The plant is sometimes harvested for its edible young shoots and culms that are used for weaving, paper making etc.**

75. Cocks foot-



Dactylis glomerata, also known as cock's-foot, orchard grass, or cat grass is a common species of grass in the genus *Dactylis*. It is a cool-season perennial C₃ bunchgrass. *Plants For A Future can not take any responsibility for any adverse effects from the use of plants. Always seek advice from a professional before using a plant medicinally.* Erosion control or dune stabilization, Land reclamation, Revegetation, Soil conservation.

76. Kikuyugrass-



It is used as a fodder crop and also for preventing soil erosion. Notwithstanding its usefulness this perennial grass thrives in many crop areas, becoming a difficult to control weed. It is a common plant in highland. It tolerates well cool temperatures. The tropical grass species *Pennisetum clandestinum* is known by several common names, most often kikuyu grass.

77. Doob grass-



***Cynodon dactylon*, known as Bermuda grass, Dhoob, dūrvā grass,**

ethana grass, dubo. Durva grass has several medicinal uses for its numerous health benefits, such as: Treats acidity, boost immunity, controls sugar, cures Poly Cystic Ovarian Syndrome and solves menstrual problems, cures constipation, treats obesity, cures bleeding of gums, cures eye infection and stops nose bleeding.

78. Bhumi amla-



Bhumi amla is like Amla in appearance herb. Bhumi Amla helps in managing liver disorders and reverses any damage caused to the liver due to its hepatoprotective, antioxidant and antiviral activities. It also helps to prevent ulcers by reducing gastric acid production as well as protecting the stomach lining against damage caused by excessive gastric acid. Bhumi Amla might also reduce the risk of kidney stone formation due to its diuretic property.

CONCLUSION- Green audit is carried out to provide in indication to college campus. About how the environmental organization system and equipments are the performing. As a result the best practicable means to preserve air, water, soil, plant and animal life forms the adverse effect.


पञ्चवी




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