

REVIEW ARTICLE

Plants of Shrimad Valmiki Ramayana

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Abstract

Ancient Sanskrit literature of Bharatvarsha is a vast storehouse of knowledge of spiritual, physical, chemical and biological sciences. *Shrimad Valmiki Ramayana* is an epic poem (Mahakavya) of Bharatvarsha which narrates the journey of virtue to annihilate vice. Shri Rama is the Hero and *aayana* is His journey. It is believed that sage Valmiki wrote Ramayana ten thousand years before the birth of Lord Shri Rama. The *Ramayana* is composed of verses called *Shloka*, in Sanskrit language, which is an ancient language of India and a complex meter called *Anustup*. These verses are grouped into individual chapters called *Sargas*, wherein a specific event or intent is told. The *Ramayana*, originally written by sage Valmiki, consists of 24,000 shlokas and seven cantos (Kaṇḍas). But it is believed that the Uttara Kanda was not original work of Valmiki. Valmiki had written only 6 Kandas. Valmiki is celebrated as the harbinger-poet in Sanskrit literature. He is revered as *Adi Kavi*, the first poet, author of *Ramayana*, the first epic poem. Valmiki knew the flora and fauna, rivers and mountains as well and he knew the whole geography of Bharatvarsha. He has mentioned various types of forests having different kinds of plant species as found during the entire journey of Lord Rama from Ayodhya to Lanka. He has described different types of forests such tropical dry mixed deciduous forests of Tadka Vana (Malada and Karusha), Chitrakoota, Dandkaranyas (include parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh) and Panchvati; dry and moist deciduous forest of Kishkindha and Rameshwaram and evergreen tropical forests of Sri Lanka. The author has studied entire epic *Valmiki Ramayana* and enumerated all plant species. The study reveals that there are about 150 plant species has been described in six Kandas. These 150 plant species belongs to 117 genera and 60 families. Fabaceae is the largest family having 16 species and *Ficus*, *Oryza*, *Terminalia*, *Nymphaea* and *Jasminum* are the dominant genera having 4 species each. Habit wise analysis indicates that out of these 150 species, 84 species are trees, 19 species are shrubs, 11 are climbers, 31 herbs and 5 aquatic plants. Kush (*Desmostachya bipinnata*), Ashok (*Saraca asoca*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Kamal (*Nelumbo nucifera*), Palash (*Butea monosperma*), Chandan (*Santalum album*), Agaru (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) and Rakt Chandan (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) are frequently mentined in all six Kandas while rest plants mentined in one to five Kandas only.

Keywords: Sage Valmiki, Ramayana, Forests, Plants, Enumeration.

Introduction

Ancient Sanskrit literature of Bharatvarsha is a vast storehouse of knowledge of spiritual, physical, chemical and biological sciences. In biological science, a large number of plant and animal species and their medicinal, economical, cultural and ecological role and values for man and nature have been described in various Vedic literatures (Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Aranyakas, Shastras, Smrities, Samhitas,

Mahakavyas- Ramayana and Mahabharata, Khandkavyas etc., written by different sages and hermits who lived in the forests in ancient times.

Shrimad Valmiki Ramayana is an epic poem (Mahakavya) of Bharatvarsha which narrates the journey of virtue to annihilate vice. Shri Rama is the Hero and *aayana* His journey. We in Bharatvarsha believe that Shri Rama lived in *Treta Yug*, millennia BC and we are presently concerned with what *Shrimad Valmikiya Ramayana* tells us, rather than when it was told. It is believed that sage Valmiki wrote Ramayana ten thousand years before the birth of Lord Rama.

The *Ramayana* is composed of verses called *Shloka*, in Sanskrit language, which is an ancient language from India and a complex meter called *Anustup*. These verses are grouped into individual chapters called *Sargas*, wherein a specific event or intent is told. These chapters or *sargas* are grouped into books called *Kandas* where *Kanda* means the inter-node stem of sugarcane, or also a particular phase of the story or an event in the course of storytelling. The *Ramayana*, originally written by sage Valmiki, consists of

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24,000 shlokas and seven cantos (Kaṇḍas). But it is believed that the Uttara Kanda was not original work of Valmiki. Valmiki had written only 6 Kandas. Because at the end of Yudhha Knada, Valmiki has closed the *Ramayana* by writing the greatness, result, and importance of listening and reading of the *Ramayana*. The Seventh Kanda i.e. the Uttara Kanda was written by the other person. It has been linked by some other person to tarnish the glory of Lord Shri Rama. The *Ramayana* tells the story of a prince, Rama of the city of Ayodhya in the Kingdom of Kausala, whose consort Sita is abducted by Ravana, the demon-king (Rakshasa) of Lanka. The epic *Ramayana*, dated variously from the 5th century BCE to first century BCE.

Valmiki is celebrated as the harbinger-poet in Sanskrit literature. He is revered as *Adi Kavi*, the first poet, author of *Ramayana*, the first epic poem. He was born as Agni Sharma to a Brahmin named Pracheta (also known as Sumali) of Bhrigu gotra. According to legend he once met the great sage Narada and had a discourse with him on his duties. Moved by Narada's words, Agni Sharma began to perform penance and chanted the word "Mara" which meant "die". As he performed his penance for several years, the word became "Rama", a name of the god Vishnu. Huge anthills formed around Agni Sharma and this earned him the name of Valmiki. Agni Sharma, rechristened as Valmiki, learnt the scriptures from Narada and became the foremost of ascetics, revered by everyone.

There also exist some legends about Valmiki having been a thief before turning into a rishi. The Nagara Khanda of the *Skanda Purana* in its section on the creation of Mukhara Tirtha mentions that Valmiki was born a Brahmin, with the name of Lohajangha and was a devoted son to his parents. He had a beautiful wife and both of them were faithful to each other. Once, when there was no rain in the region of Anarta, for twelve long years, Lohajangha, for the sake of his hungry family, started robbing people that he found in the forest. In the course of this life he met the seven sages or the Saptarishi and tried to rob them as well. But the learned sages felt pity on him and showed him the folly of his ways. One of them, Pulaha gave him a Mantra to meditate upon and the Brahmin turned thief got so engrossed in its recitation that ant-hills came up around his body. When the sages returned and heard the sound of the mantra coming from the ant-hill, they blessed him and said, "Since you achieved great Siddhi seated within a Valmika (an anthill), you will become well-known in the world as Valmiki.

Once sage Valmiki was going to the river Ganges for his daily ablutions. A disciple by the name Bharadwaja was carrying his clothes. On the way, they came across the Tamasa Stream. Looking at the stream, Valmiki said to his disciple, "Look, how clear is this water, like the mind of a good man! I will bathe here today." When he was looking for a suitable place to step into the stream, he saw a crane

couple mating. Valmiki felt very pleased on seeing the happy birds. Suddenly, hit by an arrow, the male bird died on the spot. Filled by sorrow, its mate screamed in agony and died of shock. Valmiki's heart melted at this pitiful sight. He looked around to find out who had shot the bird. He saw a hunter with a bow and arrows, nearby. Valmiki became very angry. His lips opened and he cried out,

मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः।
यत्क्रौञ्चमिथुनादेकमवधीः काममोहितम्॥

*mā niṣāda pratiṣṭhā tvamagamaḥ śāśvatīḥ samāḥ
yat krauñcamithunādekam avadhīḥ kāmamohitam*

O Hunter! You killed one of the Krauncha pair who was in great love with each other! For this same reason, you will find no rest for the long years of Eternity.

Emerging spontaneously from Valmiki's rage and grief, this is considered to be the first shloka in Sanskrit literature. Valmiki later composed the entire *Ramayana* with the blessings of the god Brahma in the same meter that issued forth from him as the shloka. Thus this shloka is revered as the first shloka in Hindu literature. Valmiki is revered as the first poet or *Adi Kavi* and *Ramayana*, the first *kavya* (poem).

Vishnudharmottara Purana says that Valmiki was born in the Treta Yuga as a form of Brahma who composed *Ramayana* and that people desirous of earning knowledge should worship Valmiki. He was later reincarnated as Tulsidas, who composed the *Shri Ramcharitamanasa*, which was the Awadhi-Hindi version of the *Ramayana*.

Forests and Plants

Valmiki knew the flora and fauna, rivers and mountains as well and he knew the whole geography of Bharatvarsha. He has mentioned various types of forests having different kinds of plant species as found during the entire journey of Lord Rama from Ayodhya to Lanka. He has described different types of forests such tropical dry mixed deciduous forests of Tadka Vana (Malada and Karusha), Chitrakoota, Dandkaranyas (include parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh) and Panchvati; dry and moist deciduous forest of Kishkindha and Rameshwaram and evergreen tropical forests of Sri Lanka.

Tree species mentioned in Tadka van (Malad and Karush forests, Rama's first journey with sage Vishvamitra) are Dhav (*Terminalia anogeissiana*), Ashwakarna (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Padar (*Steriospermum chelonoides*), and Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) etc.

The tree species found in Chitrakoot (Kamadgiri) forests as mentioned in *Ramayana* are Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Asna (*Terminalia elliptica*), Lodh (*Symplocos racemosa*), Priyal (*Buchanania lanzan*), Panasa (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Dhav (*Terminalia anogeissiana*), Palash (*Butea monosperma*), Ankol (*Alangium salviifolium*), Bhavya (*Dillenia indica*), Tinish (*Ougenia oojeinensis*), Bel

(*Aegle marmelos*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Bans (*Dendrocalamus strictus*), Kasmari (*Gmelina arborea*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Varuna (*Cratogeomachra adansonii* subsp. *odora*), Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), Tilak (*Wendlandia heynei*), Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), Aonla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Kadamb (*Neolamarckia cadamba*), Bent (*Calamus rotung*), Indrajau (*Holarrhena pubescens*), Beejak (*Punica granatum*), Putrajivak (*Putranjiva roxburghii*) Punnag (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Bhojpatra (*Betula utilis*), Bhilava (*Semecarpus anacardium*), Malati (*Jasminum humile*), Champa (*Jasminum officinalis*), Utpal (*Nelumbo nucifera*) with other flowering, fruiting and shade giving trees.

Tree species found in Panchvati forests as mentioned by Valmiki are Sal (*Shorea robusta*) Tal (*Borassus flabellifer*), Tamal (*Garcinia xanthochymus*), Khajur (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Kathal (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Jal Kadamb (*Barringtonia acutangula*), Tinish (*Ougeinia oojeinensis*), Punnag (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Ashok (*Saraca asoca*), Tilak (*Wendlandia heynei*), Kevda (*Pandanus odorifer*), Champa (*Magnolia champaca*), Syandana (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Chandan (*Santalum album*), Kadamb (*Neolamarckia cadamba*), Lakuch (*Artocarpus lacucha*), Dhav (*Terminalia anogeissiana*), Ashwakarna (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*), Khair (*Senegalia catechu*), Shami (*Porosopis cineraria*), Palash (*Butea monosperma*) and Patal (*Steriospermum chelonoides*) etc.

The shrubs, climbers and trees found around Pampa Sarover, Kishkindha and Prasravanagiri mountain are Palash (*Butea monosperma*), Malati (*Aganosma heynei*), Mallika (*Jasminum sambac*), Karveer (*Nerium oleander*), Ketaki (*Pandanus odorifer*), Sindhuvar (*Vitex negundo*), Vasanti (*Jasminum officinale*), Madhvi lata (*Hiptage benghalensis*), Chilbil (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), Bent (*Calamus rotung*), Molsiri (*Mimusops elengi*), Champa (*Magnolia champaca*), Tilak (*Wendlandia heynei*), Nagkeshar (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Padmak (*Prunus cerasoides*), Lodhra (*Symplocos racemosa*), Ankol (*Alangium salviifolium*), Kurantak (*Barleria prionitis*), Churnak (*Bombax ceiba*), Parbhadrak (*Erythrina variegata*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Patli (*Steriospermum chelonoides*), Kovidar (*Bauhinia variegata*), Muchukund (*Pterospermum acerifolium*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Ketak (*Strychnos potatorum*), Uddhalak (*Cordia dichotoma*), Shirish (*Albizia lebbeck*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Dhav (*Terminalia anogeissiana*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Lal kurvak (*Barleria cristata*), Tinish (*Ougeinia oojeinensis*), Naktmal (*Pongamia pinnata*), Chandan (*Santalum album*), Syandan (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Hintal (*Phoenix paludosa*), Kund (*Jasminum multiflorum*), Sarj, Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Kadamb (*Neolamarckia cadamba*), Tamal (*Garcinia xanthochymus*), Atimuktak (*Hiptage benghalensis*), Saral (*Pinus roxburghii*), Ashok (*Saraca asoca*), Timid (*Symplocos racemosa*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*), Neep (*Neolamarckia cadamba*), Kratmal (*Cassia fistula*),

Girimallika, Kutaj (*Holarrhena pubescens*), Lal chandan (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Asan (*Terminalia elliptica*), Chhitwan (*Alstonia scholaris*), Kovidar (*Bauhinia variegata*), Ashwakarna (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*), Tal (*Borassus flabellifer*), Kaner (*Cascabela thevetia*) and Kamal (*Nelumbo nucifera* and *Nymphaea nouchali*) Kumud (*Nymphaea lotus*) etc.

Plants used in the Setu bandh (Construction of bridge from Rameshwar to Lanka on sea) are Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Ashwakarna (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*), Dhav (*Terminalia anogeissiana*), Bans (*Bambusa bambos*), Kutaj (*Holarrhena pubescens*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Tal (*Borassus flabellifer*), Tilak (*Wendlandia heynei*), Tinish (*Ougeinia oojeinensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Chhitwan (*Alstonia scholaris*), Karnikar (*Pterospermum acerifolium*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Ashok (*Saraca asoca*), Anar (*Punica granatum*), Nariyal (*Cocos nucifera*), Baheda (*Terminalia bellirica*), Karir (*Capparis decidua*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*) and Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) etc.

Plants found in Lanka are Kevda (*Pandanus odorifer*), Lasoda (*Cordia dichotoma*), Nariyal (*Cocos nucifera*), Cheed (*Pinus roxburghii*), Karnikar (*Pterospermum acerifolium*), Khajur (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Priyal (*Buchanania lanzan*), Muchulind (*Citrus limon*), Kutaj (*Holarrhena pubescens*), Pippali (*Piper longum*), Neep (*Neolamarckia cadamba*), Chhitwan (*Alstonia scholaris*), Asan (*Terminalia elliptica*), Kovidar (*Bauhinia variegata*), Karveer (*Nerium oleander*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Ashok (*Saraca asoca*), Nimb (*Azadirachta indica*), Champa (*Magnolia champaca*), Nagkesar (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Tal (*Borassus flabellifer*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*), Tamal (*Garcinia xanthochymus*), Hintal (*Phoenix paludosa*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Tilak (*Wendlandia heynei*), Kaner (*Cascabela thevetia*), Patal (*Steriospermum chelonoides*), Ashwakarna (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*) and Bargad (*Ficus benghalensis*) etc.

It is very surprising that the places where Valmiki has described the availability of plants in Ramayana are found even today in the same locality. This shows that sage Valmiki had complete knowledge of the biogeography and biodiversity of entire Bharatvarsha. The Ramayana is a useful source of information, giving details not only about plants and mammals like monkeys, bears, but also about wild animals, birds and insects etc. The identification of these species may prove to be great tool in identifying those places and writing of history.

Material and Methods

Plants mentioned in the religious books of different religions have been published by various workers such as *Plants of the Bible* (Moldenke & Moldenke, 1952), *Plants of the Quran* (Farooqi, 1989), *Plants in the Indian Puranas* (Sensarma, 1989), *The Sacred Plants of the Hindus* (Lankaster, 1952), *Sacred Plants of India* (Kavitha & Amritalingam, 2014), *The Saga of*

Indian Sacred Plants (Sikarwar, 2016), Plants of the Kalidas's *Abhigyanashakuntalam*, *Meghaduta* (Sikarwar 2018,2024), Plants of *Shri Ramcharitamanasa* (Sikarwar, 1993, 2014) Ethnobotany of Sacred Plants in Jainism (Tayade & Pathak, 2024) and Ecological Significance of plants in Buddhism (Upadhyay & Prasad, 2011) etc. Some workers published brief accounts of plants of *Valmiki Ramayana* on different aspects are Karnick (1975), Krinamurthy (1996) and Roy (2005).

Though Balapure *et al.* (1987) and Amrithalingam (2013) gave a comprehensive account of plants described in Valmiki Ramayana but in their writings they have listed plants on the basis of their Sanskrit synonyms, such as the synonyms of lotus as Jalaj, Pankaj, Padm, Ambuj, Saroj etc. have been shown in different numbers due to which the exact number of plants mentioned in Ramayana is not known. Besides they have not mentioned several plants which are mentioned in Ramayana such as Somlata (*Cynanchum viminale*), Alsi (*Linum usitatissimum*), Gugal (*Commiphora wightii*), Gajkand (*Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*), Varahikand (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), Swet kamal (*Nymphaea lotus*), Sthal kamal (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) and Gol mirch (*Piper nigrum*), etc. The author has studied entire epic *Valmiki Ramayana* (Anonymous, 2007) and enumerated all plant species and its products (where available) and keeps the synonymous names under the one botanical name of the same plant so that the correct number of plants mentioned in Ramayana can be known.

Enumeration

The Hindi name, Sanskrit name and botanical names of plants, their family, habit and source where plant species have been mentioned in six Kandas in *Valmiki Ramayana* [Kand: Sargas (Chapters) and Shlokas] are given in the Table 1 and alphabetical list of botanical names of plants with family is given in Table 2.

Result and Discussion

The study of Valmiki Ramayana reveals that there are about 150 species of plants has been described. The analysis of these 150 plants shows that these species belongs to 117 genera and 60 families. Fabaceae is the largest family having 16 species, followed by Poaceae 14, Arecaceae 7, Apocynaceae, Malvaceae and Moraceae 6 each, Lamiaceae 5, Combretaceae, Rutaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Meliaceae and Oleaceae 4 each, Anacardiaceae, Lythraceae, and Piperaceae 3 each, Acanthaceae, Apiaceae, Burseraceae, Calophyllaceae, Capparaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Lauraceae, Myrtaceae, Pinaceae, Rubiaceae and Sapotaceae 2 each and rest family having 1 species each.

The *Ficus*, *Oryza*, *Terminalia*, *Nymphaea* and *Jasminum* are the dominant genus having 4 species each, followed by *Piper* 3 species, *Saccharum*, *Pterocarpus*, *Artocarpus*, *Citrus*, *Phoenix*, *Barleria* and *Hibiscus* 2 each and rest genus having 1 species each.

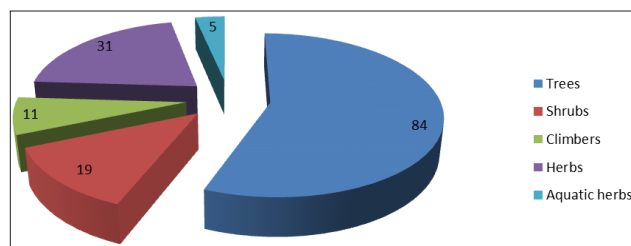


Figure 1: Showing habit wise breakup of plants

Habit wise analysis of plants indicates that out of these 150 species, 84 species are trees, 19 species are shrubs, 11 are climbers, 31 herbs and 5 aquatic plants (Figure-1).

Medicinal plants mentioned in Ramayana which were used to treat wounded Lakshmana are Sandhani, Suvarnakarni, Mritsanjivani and Vishalyakarni. Several workers tried to prove *Selaginella bryopteris* (L.) Baker as Sanjivani (Ganeshiah *et al.*, 2009, Antony & Thomas, 2011) but true Mritsanjivani along with Sandhani, Suvarnakarni and Vishalyakarni are still abominable mysteries. Some plants like 'Satyopvachan' (a religious tree), 'Neel Ashok' (trees) and Ashwakand (tuber) are also still unidentified. Plants mentioned in Ramayana are highly medicinal in Ayurvedic point of view are Aonla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Baheda (*Terminalia bellirica*), Patal (*Steriospermum chelonoides*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Gugal (*Commiphora wightii*), Lodh (*Symplocos racemosa*), Kashmari (*Gmelina arborea*), Kutaj (*Holarrhena pubescens*), Sindhuvar (*Vitex negundo*), Varna (*Crataeva adansonii* subsp. *odora*), Ankol (*Alangium salviifolium*), Priyaka (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Varahikand (*Dioscorea bulbifera*) and Gajkand (*Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*), etc.

Plants used as spices are mentioned in Ramayana include Ajwain (*Trachyspermum ammi*), Sonth (*Zingiber officinale*), Jeera (*Cuminum cyminum*), Pippali (*Piper longum*), Golmirch (*Piper nigrum*), Kesar (*Crocus sativus*), and Pan (*Piper betle*) as masticator. Food and oil seed crops include Chawal (*Oryza sativa*), Genhun (*Triticum aestivum*), Jau (*Hordeum vulgare*), Chana (*Cicer arietinum*), Udad (*Vigna mungo*), Sarson (*Brassica rapa*), Alasi (*Linum usitatissimum*), Til (*Sesamum indicum*) and San (*Crotalaria juncea*).

Wild fruit trees are Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Kela (*Musa paradisiaca*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Kaitha (*Limonia acidissima*), Kathal (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Muchulind (*Citrus limon*), Anar (*Punica granatum*), Lakuch (*Artocarpus lacucha*), Nariyal (*Cocos nucifera*), Bijaura (*Citrus medica*), and Priyal (*Buchanania lanzan*) etc mentioned in Ramayana.

Ornamental plants include Champa (*Magnolia champaca*), Kund (*Jasminum multiflorum*), Kaner (*Cassipourea thevetia*), Karveer (*Nerium oleander*), Madhvilata (*Hiptage benghalensis*), Vasanti (*Jasminum officinale*), Malati (*Aganosma heynei*),

Table 1: Plant species mentioned in *Valmiki Ramayana*

S. No.	Hindi name	Sanskrit name	Botanical name	Family	Habit	Source in Valmiki Ramayana (Kand: Sarga. Shloka)
1	कुश	दर्भ, कुश, बरही	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Herb	1 : 3.2, 30.9, 46.10, 61.19, 24, 73.23; 2 : 4.23, 6.3, 14.35, 15.7, 20.28, 25.7, 30.12, 38.3, 44.19, 61.17, 80, 80.9, 87.20, 88.2, 99.6, 19, 27, 103.29, 104.8, 111.13, 15; 3 : 1.2, 4, 11.21, 11.50, 15.5, 22, 26.33] 60.7, 68.33; 4 : 26.30, 55.16, 20, 60.10; 5 : 33.28, 38.29, 30, 67.12, 13; 6 : 11.23, 21.1, 10, 73.23, 88.70, 126.4
2	आंवला	आमलक	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	1 : 3.6; 2 : 91.30, 51, 74, 94.9; 6 : 4.74
3	अशोक	अशोक, वंजुल	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) W.J.de Wilde	Fabaceae	Tree	1 : 3.30; 2 : 10.13; 3 : 11.74, 15.17, 42.31, 60.17, 62.3, 73.4, 5, 75.16, 24, 4 : 1.29, 59, 16.39, 27.17, 50.26; 5 : 10.4, 13.55, 14.3, 11, 41, 52, 15.6, 7, 11, 15, 16.31, 17.14, 18.9, 10, 22.28, 24.14, 17, 25.6, 28.19, 31.17, 32.2, 24.11, 42.19, 56.1, 57.38, 58.55, 64, 59.21; 6 : 4.73, 79, 22.57, 39.3, 56.28
4	गूलर	उदुम्बर, औदुम्बर	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	1 : 4.25; 2 : 14.34
5	आम	आम्र, चूत	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	1 : 5.12; 2 : 35.16, 50.9, 63.8, 9, 10, 91.30, 67, 94.8; 3 : 15.17, 42.31, 60.21; 73.3; 4 : 1.60, 28.19; 5 : 10.23, 14.8; 6 : 4.73, 80, 22.57, 59.77
6	साखू, साल	साल, सर्ज	<i>Shorea robusta</i> C.F.Gaertn.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	1 : 5.12; 2 : 20.32, 72.22, 96.11, 97.28, 98.16, 99.19; 3 : 11.74, 15.16, 25.32, 30.16, 35.13, 60.21; 4 : 5.18, 8.12, 14, 15, 11.67, 70, 90, 92, 12.2, 3, 5, 9, 14.13, 16.23, 27.17, 27.10, 28.18, 34, 31.14, 40.56, 50.26; 5 : 1.48, 14.3, 44.12, 13, 14, 46.32, 56.34; 6 : 17.8, 22.56, 28.2, 39.3, 42.14, 43.34, 58.43, 59.77, 65.56, 67.152, 76.53, 82.19, 107.60, 127.29
7	जड़हन धान	शालि, तंदुल	<i>Oryza</i> sp. (Traditional rice variety)	Poaceae	Herb	1 : 5.17; 3 : 16.17
8	ईख	इक्षु	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	1 : 5.17; 2 : 91.15, 56
9	पंकज, पुलिन, कमल	पद्म, राजीव, कमल, पुलिन, पुष्कर, नलिन, शतपत्र, पंकज, पुण्डरीक, कुशेषक, सरोरुह, अम्बुज, सलिलोद्भ, पंकज	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	Aquatic herb	1 : 8.24, 15.31, 20.2, 22.5, 30.14, 38.3, 50.18, 71.17, 75.12; 2 : 2.1, 4.3, 49, 5.14, 7.2, 13.9, 15.9, 26.11, 27.28, 30.25, 35.31, 40.35, 48.29, 50.18, 20, 56.5, 58.25, 59.7, 60.17, 18, 61.8, 62.11, 64.69, 70, 70.12, 72.7, 87.2, 91.78, 95.2, 14, 98.7, 8, 99.27, 104.25, 110.13, 19; 3 : 1.6, 11.39, 77, 14.11, 15.24, 16.32, 17.7, 19.14, 23.13, 32.15, 42.24, 45.25, 94.24, 25, 46.15, 16, 49.17, 50.26, 52.16, 18, 24, 35, 55.31, 56.20, 61.15, 26, 29, 62.1, 63.14, 64.1, 73.11, 16, 17, 21, 74.27, 75.15, 17, 20; 4 : 1.1, 3, 7, 48, 50, 62, 63, 66, 67, 71, 72, 76, 98, 100, 104, 105, 109, 3.12, 13.7, 15.4, 24.34, 25.26, 26.16, 26, 27.11, 28.42, 51, 30.10, 21, 29, 31, 35, 30.41, 49, 33.7, 37, 38.17, 39.13, 17, 40.45, 52, 43, 22, 23, 43.39, 48.11, 50.9, 51.7; 5 : 1.5, 25, 3.16, 29, 2.12, 14.6, 7, 10, 14, 9.35, 36, 37, 38, 9.50, 10.40, 45, 48, 11.35, 13.13, 32, 14.24, 32, 15.14, 21, 30, 16.14, 28, 19.6, 13, 15, 17, 24.6, 25.16, 26.39, 27.15, 32.3, 4, 35.8, 16, 20, 36.28, 37.41, 44.9, 46.23, 57.1, 58.57, 59.27, 64.36, 65.15, 67.35; 6 : 4.38, 85, 92, 5.13, 23, 5.12, 16.11, 22.19, 26.14, 28.18, 31, 33.29, 34.16, 36.8, 37.20, 48.6, 8, 58.33, 67.176, 71.115, 74.43, 83.12, 85.26, 95.15, 99.35, 101.27, 107.15, 110.10, 111.34, 114.1, 119.2, 121.3, 25, 127.53, 128.69
10	बेल, विल्व	बैल्व, बिल्व	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae	Tree	1 : 14.22, 24.15; 2 : 5.6.7, 91.30, 49, 94.8; 3 : 11.74, 60.13; 6 : 22.57
11	खैर	खदिर	<i>Senegalia catechu</i> (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb.	Fabaceae	Tree	1 : 14.22; 2 : 61.17; 3 : 15.18

12	पलाश	किशुक, पलाश	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	Fabaceae	Tree	1:14.22; 2:56.6,63.8,9,10,13; 3:15.18; 4:1.75,81; 5:54.34; 6:40.14,45.9,54.32,58.28,67.29,73.59,75.26, 80.34,88.71,90.37,103.7
13	देवदारु	देवदारु	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex D.Don) G.Don	Pinaceae	Tree	1:14.23; 2:76.16, 91.50; 4:43.13; 5:56.29
14	बहेडा	विभीतक	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Tree	1:14.23; 2:91.49; 6:22.59, 73.23
15	चन्दन	गंधमाल, चन्दन, शुक्ल चंदन	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Tree	1:14.27,66.2; 2:3.13,7.3,9.64,14.28,15.33,16.9,35, 17.6,23.38,30.13,42.16,65.8,67.28, 71.28,76.16,78.6,80.94,88.5,114.20,22; 3: 47.46,60.22,62.22,63.8; 4:1.17, 60,82, 5.19, 25.14, 26.26, 27.17, 27.24,29,33.7,41.14,17.40,41.46.17; 5:4.22,25.30,5.13,6.11,9.18, 10.8,19,11.32,33,14.43,20.9,27.32,29.3,49.8, 56.1; 6:4.75,11.29,21.14, 73.22, 75.8, 57, 111.105,113.118
16	सोमलता	सोम	<i>Cynanchum viminale</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Climber	1:14.6; 2:91.17
17	अश्वकंद	अश्वकंद	Unidentified	-		1:14.36
18	पान	पान	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	Climber	2:9.64,10.27
19	पाकर, पाकड़	प्लक्ष	<i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton	Moraceae	Tree	1:14.39; 3:73.3; 6:4.74
20	बेंत, बेतस, स्थल बेंत	बेंत, बेत्र	<i>Calamus rotung</i> L.	Arecaceae	Climber	1:14.39; 2:55.15, 94.9; 3:61.16,75.24; 4:1.78;
21	धौरा, धव	धव, धन्व	<i>Terminalia anogeissiana</i> Gere & Boatwr. (syn. <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.)	Combretaceae	Tree	1:24.15; 2:94.8; 3:15.18,60.21,73.4; 4:1.81,50.26; 6:22.56
22	अश्वकर्ण	अश्वकर्ण	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> C.F.Gaertn.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	1:24.15; 2:99.19; 3:15.18; 4:31.14; 6:22.56,43.20, 56.20,21,59.77,76.23,66
23	अर्जुन	अर्जुन, ककुभ	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Tree	1: 24.15; 3: 60.14; 4: 1.80, 27.10, 24,28.4,9,34,41,30.25; 6:4.80, 22.56,39.4
24	तेंदू	तिन्दक	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Tree	1:24.15; 2:94.8; 3:11.74,73.3
25	पाडर, पाटलि	पाटल	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> (L.f.) DC.	Bignoniaceae	Tree	1:24.15; 3:15.18; 4:1.80; 6:4.80,39.4
26	बेर	बदरी	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Tree	1:24.15; 2:55.8,15; 2:94.9,103.29,104.8,12,13,14
27	अगरु, अगर	अगरु	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lam.	Thymelaeaceae	Tree	1:31.13; 2:14.28,15.33,16.35,17.1,2,6,67.28,71.28,91.83,114.20,22; 3:35.22; 4:33.7; 5:4.30,9.27,20.9,29.3; 6:11.29,21.4,75.8,111.105
28	सरकण्डा	सरवण, शर, वाण	<i>Triplidium bengalense</i> (Retz.) H.Scholz (syn. <i>Saccharum munja</i> Roxb.)	Poaceae	Herb	1:36.18; 2:30.12; 3:15.22; 4:8.22, 30.56; 5:56.30
29	लाल चन्दन	रक्तमाल, रक्त चन्दन, सुरक्त	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Fabaceae	Tree	1:61.19; 2:69.15,91.58; 3:73.5; 4:25.25, 28.6; 5:10.26,27.24,49.4; 6:21.5,23.6,40.4,41.15, 128.55
30	यव, जौ	यव	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	1:73.22; 3:16.16
31	चावल, अच्छत, धान	अच्छत, सालि, केदार	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	1:73.22; 2:25.30,32.20,52.98; 4:14.16, 26.27, 30.47,53,57; 6: 5.11,10.9,128.38
32	नील कमल, उत्पल, कमल, कमलिनी	इन्दीवर, नीलोत्पल, पद्मिनी, नलिनी कथमुत्पल, उत्पल	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb	2:2.53, 7.2, 9.41, 13.10,15.9, 50.18,88.19, 91.78, 94.24, 104.25, 112.15; 3: 9.4,17.8; 42.1,45.25, 60.5, 73.11,21,75.20,21; 4: 1.1,3,63, 27.22,30.24,49, 38.40,43.22, 41; 5: 7.14, 10.37, 13.16,24, 14.43, 15.4, 16.30,54.34,57.1; 6:4.85, 13.12, 82.12,115.12

33	चम्पा	चम्पक	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae	Tree	2:94.22; 3:15.17,60.32; 4:1.78,50.26; 5:14.3,43,15.9; 6:4.72,39.3
34	सन	सन	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	2:17.6
35	अलसी	क्षौम	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Linaceae	Herb	2:17.6; 6:75.9
36	कपूर	शीतवत्स, कर्पूर	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl	Lauraceae	Tree	2:88.7, 4:28.8
37	पीपल, चैत्यवृक्ष	चैत्यवृक्ष, अश्वत्थ	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	2:17.16,91.49; 3:73.3; 4:19.24
38	कदली, केला	कदली	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Herb	2:20.33,117.18; 3:2.15,35.13,42.13,23,47.49,6 2.5; 4:13.14; 5:19.225,8,58.56; 6:32.6, 123.46
39	सरसों	सर्षपान	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Herb	2:25.28
40	विषल्यकर्णी	विषल्यकर्णी	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	2:25.38; 6:74.33,101.32
41	अरणी	अरणी	<i>Clerodendrum phlomides</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	2:30.23; 6: 111.116
42	कांस, काश	काश	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	2:30.12,80.8; 3:15.22; 4:30.51; 6:16.14, 73.23,24
43	नीम	निम्ब, अरिष्ट	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Tree	2:35.16,17, 94.9; 5:14.3; 6:22.59
44	बांस	वेणु, बंश	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	Poaceae	Shrub	2:38.7,55.8,80.3,85.20, 94.8; 3:15.18; 5:56.31,34; 6:22.56
45	कुमुद	कुमुद, उत्पल	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb	2:50.18,21; 3:75.20; 4:27.22,30.48; 5:17.1,57.2; 6:4.85, 74.43
46	इंगुदी	इंगुदी, ऐंगुद	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Delile	Zygophyllaceae	Tree	2:50.28,30,87.22,88.1,103.20
47	चना	चना	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	2:50.39
48	बड़, बरगद, वट	न्यग्रोध, बट, भण्डीर	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	2 : 5 0 . 6 8 , 5 3 . 3 3 , 5 5 . 6 , 2 3 , 2 4 ; 3:13.21,35.27,36,47.34, 73.3, 75.23; 6:4.74,28.2, 87.3,6,28
49	सल्लकी	सल्लकी	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	Burseraceae	Tree	2:55.8; 5:2.29
50	खस, सीक	उसीर, सीक	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty (syn. <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L.) Nash	Poaceae	Herb	2: 30.12, 55.15, 6:111.113
51	जामुन, जम्बु	जम्बु	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Tree	2 : 5 5 . 1 5 , 9 1 . 5 1 , 9 4 . 8 ; 3 : 6 0 . 1 9 , 7 3 . 3 ; 4:28.19,30,40.58; 6:4.74,27.21
52	सत्योपयाचन	सत्योपयाचन	Unidentified	-	Tree	2:68.16
53	शाल्मली, सेमल	शाल्मली, चूर्णक	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Malvaceae	Tree	2:68.19; 3:53.21; 4:1.80,81; 6:4.81, 40.14
54	तिल	तिल	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Herb	2:69.10; 6:128.47
55	प्रियक	प्रियका	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Tree	2:71.12
56	कदम्ब,	नीप, कदम्ब	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Rubiaceae	Tree	2: 94.9; 3:15.18,60.12,21,73.4; 4:27.10, 18, 28.18,29,29,34,41,42; 5:2.10; 6:4.74,81,39.4
57	गुगल	गुग्गुल	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	Burseraceae	Tree	2:76.16
58	सरल, चीड़	सरल	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sarg.	Pinaceae	Tree	2:76.16; 4:27.17; 5:2.9; 6:4.81
59	भिलावा, भिलाव	भल्लातक, अग्निमुख	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	2:56.7; 3:73.5
60	गजकंद	एणेय, मृग	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson	Araceae	Herb	2:56.22,23,25,26,28
61	कुंदकली, कुंद	वृत	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> (Burm.f.) Andrews	Oleaceae	Climber	2:59.24; 3:46.18,75.24; 4:1.77,27.10; 6:4.78
62	तिन्नी के धान	नेवार	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> Griff.	Poaceae	Herb	2:61.5

63	पद्मक	पद्मक	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don	Rosaceae	Tree	2:76.16; 4:1.79,27.17, 43.13; 6:4.81,111.113
64	कोविदार, कंचनवृक्ष	कोविदार, कंचनवृक्ष	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Tree	2:84.3,96.18,21; 4:1.80,30.62, 50.29; 5:2.10; 6:4.80
65	कैथ	कपित्थ	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	Tree	2:91.30
66	कटहल	पनस	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	Tree	2:91.30, 94.8; 3:11.74,15.16,60.21,73.3
67	बिजौरा	बीजपूर	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	Rutaceae	Tree	2:91.30; 3:75.23; 6:31.29
68	ताड़, ताल	ताल	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Arecaceae	Tree	2:91.50,99.19; 3:15.16,25.32,35.13,46.20,60.18; 4:31.14,36.8,40.53,56,42.46,50.26; 5:56.34; 6:5.14,22.56,59,25.5,26.5, 39.3, 65.39,67.158, 71.61
69	तिलक	तिलक	<i>Wendlandia heynei</i> (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant	Rubiaceae	Tree	2:91.50, 94.9; 3:15.17,60.16,75.16,23, 73.4,21; 4:1.58,78,82; 27.17; 6:4.69,73,79,22.56,39.4
70	तमाल	तमाल, श्याम	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> Hook.f. ex T.Anderson	Clusiaceae	Tree	2:91.50; 3:15.16,35.17,23; 4:27.17, 30.62,37.25,40.46,42.11,50.26; 6:39.4
71	शिशपा, शीशम	शिशपा	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Tree	2:91.51; 4:1.81; 6:4.80
72	मालती	मलती, मालत्य	<i>Aganosma heynei</i> (Spreng.) I.M.Turner	Apocynaceae	Climber	2:91.51,94.22; 3:75.24; 4:1.76,27.10,28.52
73	मल्लिका	मल्लिका	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton	Oleaceae	Shrub	2:91.51; 4:1.76
74	जाति	जाति	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L.	Oleaceae	Climber	2:91.51
75	अजवाइन	अज	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (L.) Sprague	Apiaceae	Herb	2:91.67
76	बराहीकंद	बराही	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Climber	2:91.67
77	सोंठ	सोंठ	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae	Herb	2:91.72
78	केसर	केसर	<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.	Iridaceae	Herb	2:91.72; 5:7.9
79	जीरा	जीरा	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Herb	2:91.72
80	कनेर	कर्णिकार	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lipold	Apocynaceae	Shrub	2:92.23; 3:42.23,31,49.30, 60.20,62.5; 4:1.73
81	कर्णिकार, नारंग	कर्णिकार, मुचकुंद	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	Malvaceae	Tree	3:73.3; 4:1.21,80,40.56, 50.26; 5:2.9,15.8; 6:22.57,39.4
82	केवड़ा,	केतकी	<i>Pandanus odorifer</i> (Forssk.) Kuntze	Pandanaceae	Shrub	2 : 9 4 . 6 ; 3 : 1 5 . 1 7 , 6 0 . 2 2 ; 4:1.77,81,28.8,9,28,42.7,11; 5:1.211,2.9; 6:4.78
83	लोध्र, तिमिद	लोध्र, शुक्लद्रुम, तिमिद	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.	Symplocaceae	Tree	2:94.8; 3:75.23; 4:1.79,27.18, 43.13,50.26
84	प्रियाल, प्रियालु, चिरोंजी	प्रियाल	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	2:94.8; 3:73.3; 5:2.9
85	अंकोल	अंकोल	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	Cornaceae	Tree	2:94.8; 4:1.80; 6:4.74,81
86	भव्य	भव्य	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae	Tree	2:94.8; 5:14.3
87	तिनश, तिनिश	तिनस, तिनिश, बंजुल	<i>Ougeinia oojeinensis</i> (Roxb.) Hochr.	Fabaceae	Tree	2:94.8; 3:11.74,16.15; 4:1.12,82, 27.18; 6:4.73,81,22.56
88	कासमरी	काश्मरी	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. ex Sm.	Lamiaceae	Tree	2:94.9
89	बरुण	बरुण	<i>Crateva adansonii</i> subsp. <i>odora</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs.	Capparaceae	Tree	2:94.9

90	महुआ	मधूक	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Koenig ex L.) J.F.Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Tree	2:94.9; 3:11..74,13.21,42.17; 4:1.77; 6:4.79
91	इन्द्रजौ, कुटज, कुरव, गिरिमल्लिका	धन्वन, कुरव, कुटज	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G.Don	Apocynaceae	Tree	2:94.9; 3:60.21; 4:28.4,14, 30. 25; 5:2.9; 6:4.80, 22.56
92	अनार	बीजक, दाडिम	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	Shrub	2:94.9, 3:60.21; 6:22.59
93	पुत्रजीवक	कुष्ठस्थ	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Putranjivaceae	Tree	2:94.24
94	पुत्राग	पुत्राग	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Calophyllaceae	Tree	2:94.24; 3:15.16,60.22,75.16,23; 4:42.7
95	भोजपत्र	भूर्जतरु	<i>Betula utilis</i> D.Don	Betulaceae	Tree	2:94.24
96	स्वेत कमल	पुष्कर	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb	3:11.6; 4:30.36
97	पिप्पली	पिप्पली	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Herb	3:11.38,49
98	नीवार, जल कदम्ब, वज्जुल	नीवार, निचुल	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Lecythidaceae	Tree	3:11.74,15.16, 75.24
99	चिरविल्व, चिलविल	चरविल्व	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Ulmaceae	Tree	3:11.74; 4:1.78; 6:4.79
100	खजूर	खजूर	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	Tree	3:15.16, 16.17; 5:2.9
101	स्यन्दन	स्यन्दन	<i>Lagerstoemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	Lythraceae	Tree	3:15.18; 4:1.82
102	पर्णसि	पर्णसि	<i>Toona ciliata</i> M. Roem.	Lamiaceae	Tree	3:15.18
103	लकुच	लकुच	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Buch.-Ham.	Moraceae	Tree	3:15.18
104	शमी	शमी	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Fabaceae	Tree	3:15.18
105	गेंहू	गोधूम	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	3:16.16
106	लाल कमल	रक्त कमल, पद्म, अंबुज	<i>Nymphaea rubra</i> Roxb. ex Andrews	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb	3:18.9,42.16; 4:43.40; 5:29.2,56.26,44.8; 6:38.6
107	नारियल	नारिकेल	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Tree	3:35.13; 4:37.25,42.12; 5:1.211; 6:22.59
108	तक्कोल	तक्कोल	<i>Pimenta racemosa</i> (Mill.) J.W. Moore	Myrtaceae	Shrub	3:35.22
109	गोलमिर्च	मरिच	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Herb	3:35.23
110	बुकुल, मौलसिरी	बुकुल	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Tree	3:60.22,75.16; 4:1.78,42.7; 4:27.18; 5:10.23,14.43; 6:4.79,22.59,39.3
111	महारोही कंद	रोही	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	Dioscoreaceae	Climber	3:68.33
112	लसोड़ा, बहुवार	उद्दालक	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst.	Boraginaceae	Tree	3:75.16; 4:1.81,42.7; 5:1.211; 14.3,15.9
113	करवीर	करवीर	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	3:73.4,75.23; 4:1.76; 5:2.10, 14.26,27.22; 6:4.73
114	नील वृक्ष	नील वृक्ष	<i>Cryptocaria wightiana</i> Thwaites	Lauraceae	Tree	3:73.4
115	छितवन	सप्तपर्ण, सप्तच्छद	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Tree	3:75.24; 4:30.28,35.62,32.13,50.26; 5:2.10,15.9; 6:22.57,43.24
116	कतक, केतक	कतक, केतक	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.f.	Loganiaceae	Tree	3:75.24; 4:27.18
117	माधवीलता, माधवी	अतिमुक्तक, माधव्य	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.) Kurz	Malpighiaceae	Climber	3:75.24; 4:1.77,27.17; 6:4.78,39.4
118	सिंधुवार	सिंधुवार	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	4:1.77,27.10; 6:4.73,78
119	वासन्ती	वासन्त्य, बासन्ती	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.	Oleaceae	Climber	4:1.77; 6:4.78

120	नागकेसर	नागवृक्ष	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Calophyllaceae	Tree	3:73.4; 4:1.78,82,40.39,50.26; 5:10.23,14.3,15.9; 6:4.79,39.3
121	नीला अशोक	नील अशोक	Unidentified		Tree	3:73.4; 4:1.79; 6:4.81
122	कुरंट	कुरण्ट	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	4:1.80
123	मन्दार	परिभद्रक	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Tree	3: 73.5; 4:1.80
124	शिरीष	शिरीष	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Tree	4:1.81,27.10
125	लाल कुरवक	रक्त कुरवक	<i>Barleria cristata</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	4:1.81
126	नत्तमाल, करंज	नत्तमाल, करज्ज	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	Tree	3: 73.4, 21; 4:1.82; 6:4.74
127	हिंताल	हिंताल	<i>Phoenix paludosa</i> Roxb.	Arecaceae	Tree	4:1.82, 27.18; 6:4.81,38.4
128	गजपुष्पी लता	गजपुष्पी लता	<i>Clematis smilacifolia</i> Wall.	Ranunculaceae	Climber	4:12.39, 40, 14.8
129	प्रियंगु, कगनी	प्रियंगु	<i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i> (A. Juss.) Benth	Meliaceae	Tree	4:26.27
130	अमलतास	कृतमाल	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae	Tree	4:27.18
131	जल बेंत	बज्जुल, वानीर	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb.	Salicaceae	Tree	4:27.18
132	स्थल कमल	कंदल	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L.	Malvaceae		4:28.34
133	असन	असन	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.	Combretaceae	Tree	2:94.8; 4:30.8,34,56,62; 5:2.10
134	बन्धुजीव	बन्धुजीव	<i>Pentapetes phoenicea</i> L.	Malvaceae	Herb	4:30.62
135	कल्पवृक्ष	कल्पवृक्ष, कलताभ	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Tree	4:35.4; 5:16.2,22.29,
136	कूट शाल्मलि	कूट शाल्मलि	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) R.Parker	Meliaceae	Tree	4:40.39
137	कीचक बांस	कीचक वैणव	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss	Poaceae	Shrub	4:43.36
138	दूब	साद्वल	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Herb	5:2.6
139	जम्बीरी नीबू, मुचुलिंद	मुचुलिंद	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	Shrub	5:2.9; 6:4.80
140	पिप्पली	प्रियंगू	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl	Lamiaceae	Shrub	5:2.10
141	उड़द	माष	<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper	Fabaceae	Herb	5:10.28
142	बिम्बफल	बिम्बा	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	5:15.29,29.7,35.39
143	कर्ण	कर्ण	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Rutaceae	Tree	5:56.34
144	रंजक	रंजक	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Shrub	6:4.79
145	कलमी धान	कलम, केदार	<i>Oryza sp</i> (Traditional rice variety)	Poaceae	Herb	6:4.91
146	मृतसंजीवनी	मृतसंजीवनी	<i>Selaginella bryopteris</i> (L.) Baker	Selaginellaceae	Herb	6:74.33
147	सुवर्णकरनी	सुवर्णकरणी	Unidentified		Herb	6:74.33
148	संधानी	संधानी	Unidentified		Herb	6:74.33
149	करीर	करीर	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forssk.) Edgew.	Capparaceae	Shrub	6:22.59
150	जपा	अड़हुल, गुड़हल	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	6:106.23
151	सेवार	सेवार, शैवाल	Fresh water Algae			2:50.12; 4:30.55; 5:57.2

1: Balakanda, 2: Ayodhyakanda, 3: Arnyakanda, 4: Kishkindhakanda, 5: Sundarkanda, 6: Yuddhakanda (Kand: Sarga. Shlokas)

Mallika (*Jasminum sambac*), Jati (*Jasminum grandiflorum*), Kevda (*Pandanus odorifer*), Gudhal (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), Bandhujiva (*Pentapetes phoenicea*), Sthal kamal (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) and Ranjak (*Lawsonia inermis*).

Aquatic plants such as Kamal (*Nelumbo nucifera*), Neelkamal (*Nymphaea nouchali*), Kumud (*Nymphaea alba*),

Swet Kamal (*Nymphaea lotus*) and Raktkamal (*Nymphaea rubra*) are mentined throughout the text. Jalbet (*Salix tetrasperma*) found along the river banks.

Trees described in *Ramayana* are used as avenues in present time include Muchkund (*Pterospermum acerifolium*), Parnas (*Toona ciliata*), Shirish (*Albizia lebbek*), Naktmal (*Pongamia*

Table 2: Alphabetical List of Plants mentined in *Ramayana*

S. No.	Botanical name of the plant	Family
1	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Malvaceae
2	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae
3	<i>Aganosma heynei</i> (Spreng.) I.M.Turner	Apocynaceae
4	<i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i> (A. Juss.) Benth	Meliaceae
5	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	Cornaceae
6	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae
7	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae
8	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson	Araceae
9	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) R.Parker	Meliaceae
10	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lam.	Thymelaeaceae
11	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae
12	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Buch.-Ham.	Moraceae
13	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae
14	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Delile	Zygophyllaceae
15	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss	Poaceae
16	<i>Barleria cristata</i> L.	Acanthaceae
17	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae
18	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Lecythidaceae
19	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae
20	<i>Betula utilis</i> D.Don	Betulaceae
21	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Malvaceae
22	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Arecaceae
23	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	Burseraceae
24	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	Brassicaceae
25	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Anacardiaceae
26	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	Fabaceae
27	<i>Calamus rotung</i> L.	Arecaceae
28	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl	Lamiaceae
29	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Calophyllaceae
30	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forssk.) Edgew.	Capparaceae
31	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lipold	Apocynaceae
32	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae
33	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex D.Don) G.Don	Pinaceae
34	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty	Poaceae
35	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Fabaceae
36	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl	Lauraceae
37	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae
38	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Rutaceae
39	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	Rutaceae
40	<i>Clematis smilacifolia</i> Wall.	Ranunculaceae
41	<i>Clerodendrum phlomides</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae
42	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae
43	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae
44	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	Burseraceae
45	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst.	Boraginaceae
46	<i>Crateva adansonii</i> subsp. <i>odora</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs	Capparaceae
47	<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.	Iridaceae
48	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.	Fabaceae
49	<i>Cryptocaria wightiana</i> Thwaites	Lauraceae
50	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Apiaceae
51	<i>Cynanchum viminale</i> L.	Apocynaceae
52	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae
53	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae
54	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	Poaceae
55	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae
56	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae
57	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae
58	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	Dioscoreaceae
59	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae
60	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> C.F.Gaertn.	Dipterocarpaceae
61	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae
62	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae
63	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae
64	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae
65	<i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton	Moraceae
66	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> Hook.f. ex T.Anderson	Clusiaceae
67	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. ex Sm.	Lamiaceae
68	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L.	Malvaceae
69	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae
70	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.) Kurz	Malpighiaceae
71	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G.Don	Apocynaceae
72	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Ulmaceae
73	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Poaceae
74	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.	Oleaceae
75	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L.	Oleaceae
76	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> (Burm.f.) Andrews	Oleaceae
77	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton	Oleaceae
78	<i>Lagerstoemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	Lythraceae
79	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae
80	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae
81	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Linaceae
82	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Koenig ex L.) J.F.Macbr.	Sapotaceae
83	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae
84	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
85	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Calophyllaceae
86	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae

87	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	133	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae
88	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	134	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae
89	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Rubiaceae	135	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.	Combretaceae
90	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	136	<i>Toona ciliata</i> M. Roem.	Meliaceae
91	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	137	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (L.) Sprague	Apiaceae
92	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	138	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae
93	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	139	<i>Triplidium bengalense</i> (Retz.) H.Scholz	Poaceae
94	<i>Nymphaea rubra</i> Roxb. ex Andrews	Nymphaeaceae	140	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	Poaceae
95	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> Griff.	Poaceae	141	<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper	Fabaceae
96	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Poaceae	142	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Lamiaceae
97	<i>Oryza sp</i> (Traditional rice variety)	Poaceae	143	<i>Wendlandia heynei</i> (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant	Rubiaceae
98	<i>Oryza sp.</i> (Traditional rice variety)	Poaceae	144	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae
99	<i>Ougeinia oojeinensis</i> (Roxb.) Hochr.	Fabaceae	145	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae
100	<i>Pandanus odorifer</i> (Forssk.) Kuntze	Pandanaceae	Out of total 150 plants, 5 plants are unidentified.		
101	<i>Pentapetes phoenicea</i> L.	Malvaceae	<p><i>pinnata</i>), Kritmal (<i>Cassia fistula</i>), Ashok (<i>Saraca asoca</i>), Aam (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), Gular (<i>Ficus racemosa</i>), Kovidar (<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>), Shisham (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>), Nivar (<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>), Lakuch (<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>), Bakul (<i>Mimusops elengi</i>), Lasoda (<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>), Chhitwan (<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>), Mandar (<i>Erythrina variegata</i>), Kadamb (<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Purajeevak (<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>), Punnag (<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>), Nagkesar (<i>Mesua ferrea</i>), Lal Chandan (<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>), Cheed (<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>) and Devdar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>) etc.</p> <p>Plants used as multipurpose are Palash (<i>Butea monosperma</i>), Bent (<i>Calamus rotung</i>), Sarkanda (<i>Triplidium bengalense</i>), Kush (<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>), Kans (<i>Saccharum spontenium</i>), Bans (<i>Bambusa bambos</i>), Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), Kash (<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i>), Mahua (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>) and Khajur (<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>) etc.</p> <p>Religious plants include Pipal (<i>Ficus religiosa</i>), Bargad (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>), Shami (<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>), Bel (<i>Aegle marmelos</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Kela (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>), Kadamb (<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>), Kalpvriksha (<i>Adansonia digitata</i>) and Dub (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) etc.</p> <p>Plants mentioned in Ramayana used as timber in present time are Aam (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Dhav (<i>Terminalia anogeissiana</i>), Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), Cheed (<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>), Deodaru (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>), Shisham (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>), Asan (<i>Terminalia elliptica</i>) and Khair (<i>Senegalia catechu</i>) etc.</p> <p>Agaru (<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>), Chandan (<i>Santalum album</i>) and Lal Chandan (<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>) are used for fragrance purposes.</p> <p>Senvar (fresh water algae) found in ponds and lakes have also been mentioned (2:50.12; 4:30.55; 5:57.2) but not specified and identified.</p>		
102	<i>Phoenix paludosa</i> Roxb.	Arecaceae			
103	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae			
104	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae			
105	<i>Pimenta racemosa</i> (Mill.) J.W. Moore	Myrtaceae			
106	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sarg.	Pinaceae			
107	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae			
108	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae			
109	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae			
110	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae			
111	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Fabaceae			
112	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don	Rosaceae			
113	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae			
114	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Fabaceae			
115	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	Malvaceae			
116	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae			
117	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Putranjivaceae			
118	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Poaceae			
119	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	Poaceae			
120	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb.	Salicaceae			
121	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae			
122	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) W.J.de Wilde	Fabaceae			
123	<i>Selaginella bryopteris</i> (L.) Baker	Selaginellaceae			
124	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Anacardiaceae			
125	<i>Senegalia catechu</i> (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb.	Fabaceae			
126	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae			
127	<i>Shorea robusta</i> C.F. Gaertn.	Dipterocarpaceae			
128	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> (L.f.) DC.	Bignoniaceae			
129	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.f.	Loganiaceae			
130	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.	Symplocaceae			
131	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae			
132	<i>Terminalia anogeissiana</i> Gere & Boatwr.	Combretaceae			

Kush (*Desmostachya bipinnata*), Ashok (*Saraca asoca*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Kamal (*Nelumbo nucifera*), Palash (*Butea monosperma*), Chandan (*Santalum album*), Agar (Aquilaria malaccensis) and Rakta Chandan (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) are frequently mentioned in all six Kandas while rest plants mentioned in one to five Kandas only.

Conclusion

After thoroughly reading of *Valmiki Ramayana* regarding the description of plant diversity, I can firmly state that the sage Valmiki had thorough knowledge of phytogeography of that period of Bharatvarsha. He was fully aware about the different type of forests and vegetations, flora and fauna, rivers and mountains etc. The plants he had mentioned in Chitrakoot, Dandakarnya, Panchvati and Lanka area are still found in respective places except a few. Such as in Chitrakoot 'Bhavya' (*Dillenia indica*), 'Bent' (*Calamus rotung*), 'Punnag' (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) and 'Bhojpatra' (*Betula utilis*) are mentioned (2:94.8-10) in Ramayana but at present not found while other plants are still found in Chitrakoot forest. These plants may be lost due to the change of climatic conditions.

The ancient Sanskrit Vedic literature (Vedas, Puranas, Upanishad's, Shastras, Samhitas, Smritis and Epics etc.) of Bharatvarsha is an emporium of vast incredible scientific knowledge on nature, natural resources and biotic resources. But ancient literature is mainly written by sages and hermits in Sanskrit language which is not easy to read and understand by the common people. Besides, now days, nobody is interested to study Sanskrit and everybody is running behind the English. To understand our incredible knowledge of ancient sages and hermits, Sanskrit language should be made compulsory in schools, colleges and universities. The knowledge given by our sages which is hidden in the ancient texts now needs to be brought out for the sustainability. This knowledge is completely scientific and proven. With this knowledge and culture, there is a need to make new generation knowledgeable and cultured.

Government of India launched the 'New National Education Policy' (NEP-2020). On the basis of this policy, University Grant Commission (UGC) has made 'Indian Knowledge System' (IKS) as a compulsory course for all students of under graduate and post graduate level of all universities and colleges across the country for learning, understanding and doing research on different aspects of our glorious past of Bharatvarsha. I hope, this initiative will definitely help to brought out our vast ancient hidden treasure.

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