

Campus Flora  
of  
**Government Degree College Kishtwar**  
(A-checklist)



## Compiled by: Department of Botany, Government Degree College Kishtwar



I congratulate Department of Botany for compiling the checklist of campus flora within the college for spreading the awareness to both students and staff. This checklist along with ethnobotanical usage will serve as an important resource for various academic activities, research work and self employment generation avenues. Macrofungi mentioned in the checklist will open the window for more future explorations including new reports from the region as our area is extremely rich in biodiversity including Macro-fungal diversity. I am sure that this checklist will act as a catalyst for students as well as for the faculty to work on more detailed aspects of the campus flora. I once again congratulate the entire Botany Department for compiling this work and wish them best of luck for these innovative steps which have the potential of carrying the legacy of the department to new heights. ..

### Contributors



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Flora of GDC Kishtwar- A checklist has been compiled with a broader aim to write a detailed Digital flora of GDC Kishtwar including a detail study on growing season, ethnobotany, anatomical detail etc. We are thankful to worthy Principal GDC Kishtwar for encouragement and special thanks to Dr. Zahoor Ahmed Wani, Prof. Satish Kumar and Dr. Touseef Ahmed Trak for helping in identification and for providing useful insights regarding ethnobotanical uses.

# CAMPUS FLORA OF GDC KISHTWAR- A CHECKLIST

Compiled by: Department of Botany, Govt. Degree College Kishtwar

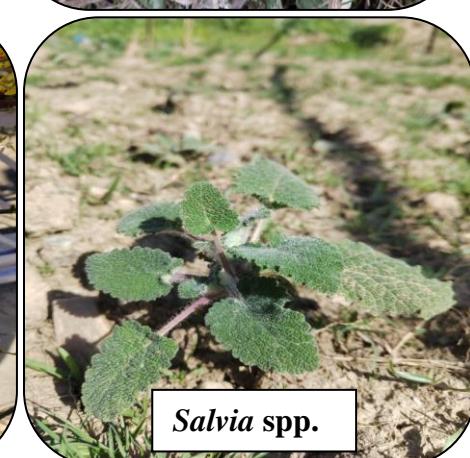
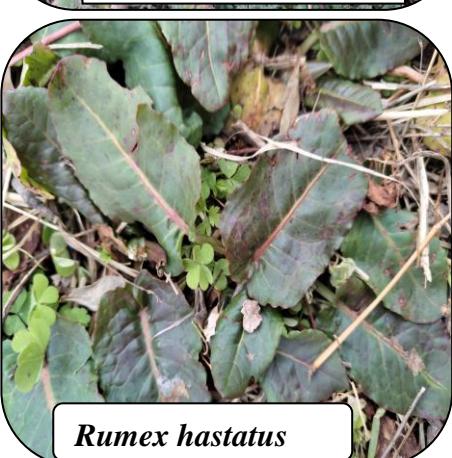
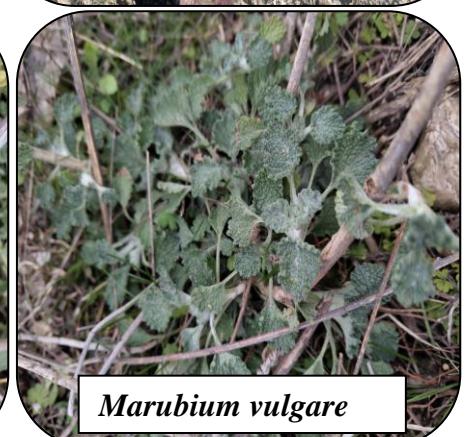
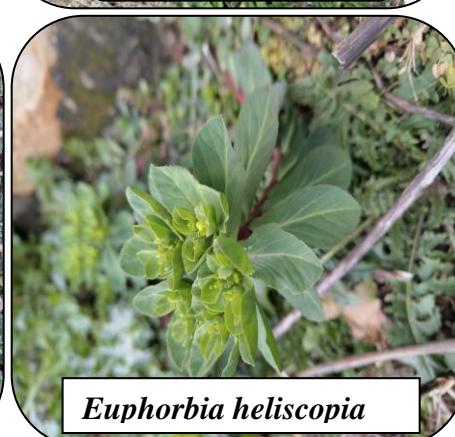
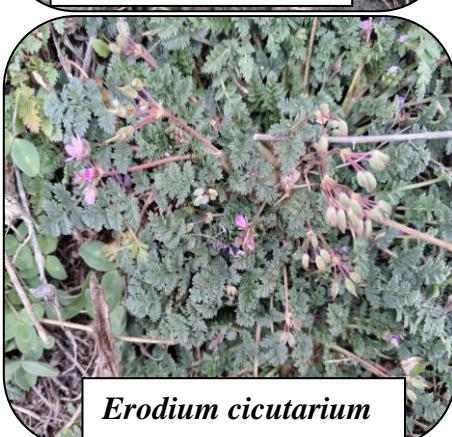
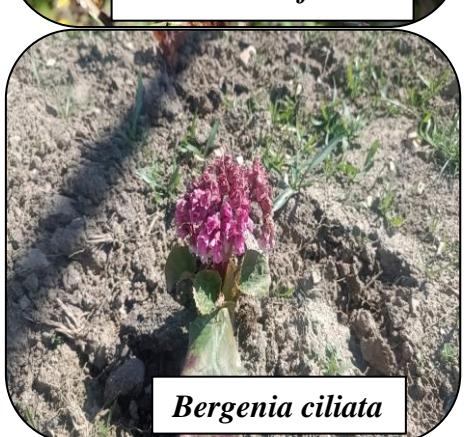
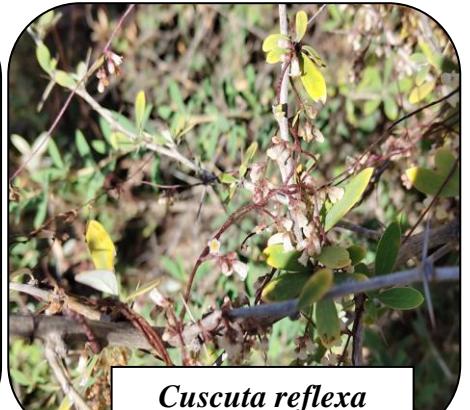
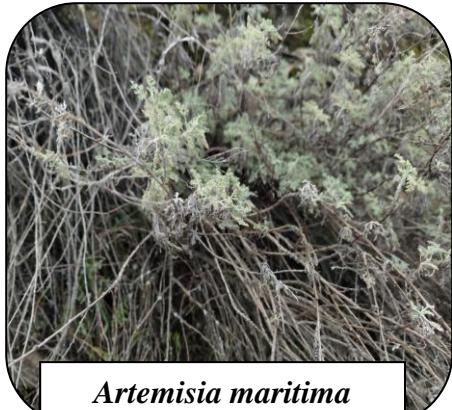
**Introduction:** GDC KISHTWAR was established in 1986 and has an area of 91 Kanals. The present study is an attempt to compile and enlist the flora of GDC Kishtwar campus in order to spread the awareness about the importance of plants, their economic potential, environmental role and the need for their conservation for all the students and staff members of the college. A total of 85 plant species have been identified belong to Angiosperms, Gymnosperms, wild macrofungi and Pteridophytes. Angiosperms form the dominant flora of the campus. In the near future attempts will be made to go for the deeper research on the other parameters of these plants and it will open a window for research and innovation as well. One of the macro fungal samples collected from the campus has been sent for microscopic and molecular analysis in order to establish its identity. A list of plants including, macrofungal species along with Botanical names, common/local names, Ethnobotanical use, along with photographs is given below:

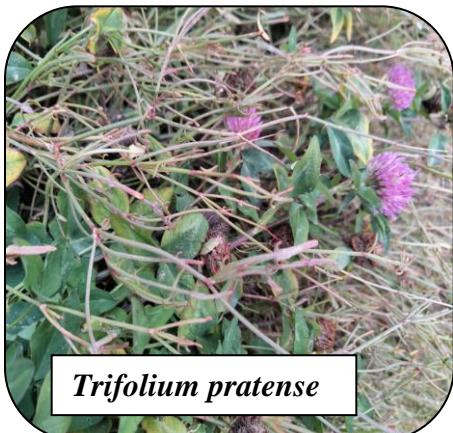
S.No.	Botanical Name	Common/Local name	Family	Uses
1.	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Maiden hair fern/ Gaotheer	Pteridaceae	Leaves are boiled in water with cardamom and is used to cure cough, cold, and fever in infant
2.	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> (L.) Webb & Berthel.	Aeonium	Crassulaceae	NA
3.	<i>Alcea rosea</i> L.	Hollyhock	Malvaceae	NA
4.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Onion	Amaryllidaceae	Condiment and Medicine
5.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Cape aloe	Asphodelaceae	Skin aliments and also used in juices
6.	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking chamomile	Asteraceae	NA
7.	<i>Apioperdon pyriforme</i> (Schaeff.) Vizzini	Puffball	Lycoperdaceae	Edible
8.	<i>Araucaria</i> spp.	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	NA
9.	<i>Artemisia maritima</i> L.	Wormwood/Mui	Asteraceae	Intestinal worms
10.	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> Waldst. & Kitam.	Redstem wormwood	Asteraceae	NA
11.	<i>Berberis lycium</i> Royle	Indian barberry/ Khumlai	Berberidaceae	The decoction of roots is used to cure scalp disease
12.	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i> (Haw.) Sternb	Winter begonia/ Pashanbheda	Saxifragaceae	Rhizomes and roots of the plant act as astringent, tonic and have anti-inflammatory effect and are applied as poultice for stiff joints, boils, abscesses and skin infections
13.	<i>Boletus edulis</i> Bull.	Cep	Boletaceae	Edible
14.	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	Mustard/Sarson	Brassicaceae	Oil is extracted from seeds and

				employed to treat dryness
15.	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Common marigold / Hameshbahar	Asteraceae	Leaves are used for the treatment of various skin diseases
16.	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	Shepherd's Purse	Brassicaceae	Leaves and shoots are eaten raw
17.	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb.) G.Don	Himalayan cedar, deodar	Pinaceae	Resin is used in various skin ailments
18.	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trevir. & Spreng.	Iberian knapweed	Asteraceae	NA
19.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Lambs quarters	Amaranthaceae	NA
20.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanths	Asteraceae	NA
21.	<i>Citrus limon</i> L.	Lemon	Rutaceae	Appetizer, cardio-stimulant, and antiemetic
22.	<i>Colchicum luteum</i> Baker	Yellow Colchicum	Colchicaceae	Used as a carminative, laxative.
23.	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Hemlock	Apiaceae	Poisonous
24.	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress	Cupressaceae	NA
25.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Giant dodder	Convolvulaceae	Used for the treatment of burning sensation in feet and hands.
26.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf	lemon grass	Poaceae	Used as a fragrance and flavoring agent and in folk medicine as an antispasmodic, hypotensive, analgesic and antirheumatic
27.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Bermuda grass/Dhrub	Poaceae	Used in the treatment of skin troubles
28.	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton	Pinweed	Geraniaceae	NA
29.	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.	sun spurge/ Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Milky latex is applied externally on skin to treat fungal infection
30.	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton	Prostrate sandmat	Euphorbiaceae	NA
31.	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	Wild strawberry	Rosaceae	Fruits are edible
32.	<i>Fumaria indica</i> (Hausskn.) Pugsley	Indian Fumitory	Papaveraceae	Sold as pitpapra
33.	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav.	Gallant soldier	Asteraceae	Cooked and eaten as vegetable
34.	<i>Hylotelephium telephiooides</i> (Michx.) H.Ohba	Live for ever	Crassulaceae	NA
35.	<i>Isodon rugosus</i> Syn. <i>Rabdosia rugosa</i> (Wall. ex Benth.) H.Hara	Wrinkled Leaf Isodon/ Sheshak	Lamiaceae	The leaves are grinded and eaten to relieve stomach pain.
36.	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> Lindl.	Winter Jasmine	Oleaceae	NA
37.	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Akhroot/chood	Juglandaceae	Nuts are consumed by people and bark of the tree is used for cleaning teeth
38.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> Mill.	Lavender	Lamiaceae	Essential oil is used in perfumes
39.	<i>Malus pumila</i> P. Mill.	Apple/choont	Rosaceae	Edible fruit
40.	<i>Malva parviflora</i> L.	cheeseweed mallow/	Malvaceae	Leaves are used as vegetable

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41.	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Horehound	Lamiaceae	NA
42.	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Black medick	Leguminosae	NA
43.	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Byrnes Syn. <i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Bottlebrush	Myrtaceae	NA
44.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Indian lilac	Meliaceae	Fruits are poisonous or narcotic to humans.
45.	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Field mint	Lamiaceae	Leaves are used in chutney
46.	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Four o'clock flower	Nyctaginaceae	Ornamental
47.	<i>Morchella esculenta</i> Fr.	common morel/ Kukush	Morchellaceae	Edible
48.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng	Curry tree	Rutaceae	The fresh leaves are an indispensable part of Indian cuisine and Indian traditional medicines.
49.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Creeping Wood Sorrel	Oxalidaceae	NA
50.	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i> A. B. Jacks.	Chir pine	Pinaceae	Timber
51.	<i>Plantago depressa</i> Willd.	Van isabgol, chapach patri	Plantaginaceae	Infusion against gastrointestinal inflammation, dysentery and anti-diarrheal
52.	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> Syn. <i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Thujas	Cupressaceae	Ornamental
53.	<i>Populus alba</i> L.	White poplar/Safeeda	Salicaceae	NA
54.	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Apricot	Rosaceae	Fruits are edible
55.	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Plum	Rosaceae	Fruits are edible
56.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Anaar	Lythraceae	Fruits are edible
57.	<i>Quercus baloot</i> Griff.	Holly oak	Fagaceae	Leaves are used as fodder
58.	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Kikar	Fabaceae	Leaves are used as fodder
59.	<i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill.	Damask rose	Rosaceae	Essential oil
60.	<i>Rosa indica</i> L.	Garden rose	Rosaceae	NA
61.	<i>Rosa moschata</i> Mill.	Musk rose	Rosaceae	NA
62.	<i>Rosa webbiana</i> Wall. ex Royle	Webbs rose	Rosaceae	NA
63.	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Rosemary	Lamiaceae	Oil extracted from the Rosemary is widely used in perfumes, facial and bath soaps and decorative items.
64.	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i> Sm.	Golden Himalayan raspberry	Rosaceae	Fruits are edible
65.	<i>Rumex hastatulus</i> Baldw.	Heartwing sorrel	Polygonaceae	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable
66.	<i>Russula</i> spp.	NA	Russulaceae	Not edible
67.	<i>Salvia moorcroftiana</i> Wall ex Benth	Kashmir Salvia	Lamiaceae	NA
68.	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Jelly-beans	Crassulaceae	Ornamental
69.	<i>Silybum Marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn	Milk thistle	Asteraceae	NA
70.	<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i> Desf.	Smooth mustard	Brassicaceae	NA
71.	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	Tomato	Solanaceae	Fruits are edible

72.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Black nightshade	Solanaceae	Ripe berries of the "Red Makoi" variety of <i>S. nigrum</i> are edible
73.	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	Dudhand	Asteraceae	Leaves are cooked as vegetable
74.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Big marigold	Asteraceae	Ornamental
75.	<i>Tagetes minuta</i> L.	Wild marigold	Asteraceae	Ornamental
76.	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (L.) Weber ex F.H.Wigg.	Common Dandelion	Asteraceae	Leaves are used in vegetables
77.	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i> (Rose) D.R.Hunt	Purple heart	Commelinaceae	Ornamental
78.	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Red clover	Fabaceae	Fresh leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable
79.	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	White clover	Fabaceae	NA
80.	<i>Tulipa clusiana-stellata</i>	lady tulip	Liliaceae	Corms are edible
81.	<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> Jones ex Roxb.	Mushakbala	Caprifoliaceae	Tranquilliser and sedative action, in perfumes
82.	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> L.	Great mullein	Scrophulariaceae	Treatment of Piles, skin diseases and diarrhea
83.	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	Common vetch	Leguminosae	NA
84.	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Wood violet	Violaceae	For treatment of headache, cough, colds, bronchitis, and fever.
85.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Ashwagandha or winter cherry	Solanaceae	It is commonly used for stress. Ashwagandha contains chemicals that might help calm the brain, reduce swelling, lower blood pressure, and alter the immune system.





*Trifolium pratense*



*Solanum nigrum*



*Sisymbrium officinale*



*Silybum marianum*



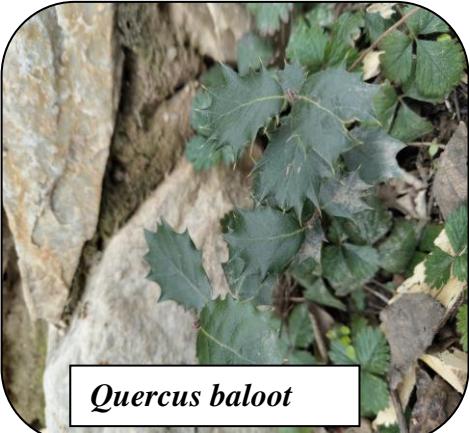
*Anthemis cotula*



*Vicia sativa*



*Alcea rosea*



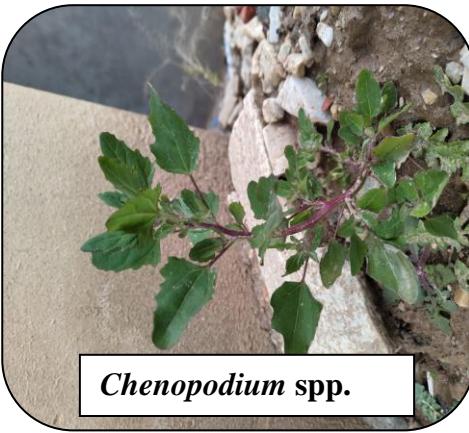
*Quercus baloot*



*Rosa webbiana*



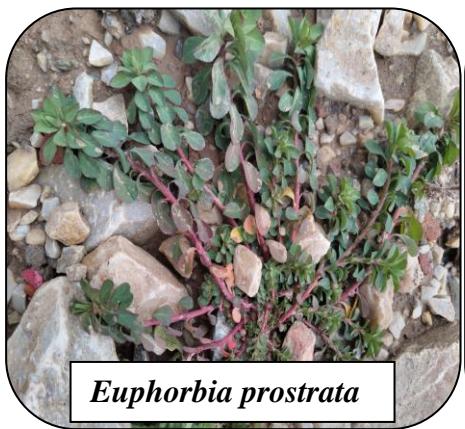
*Rosa moschata*



*Chenopodium spp.*



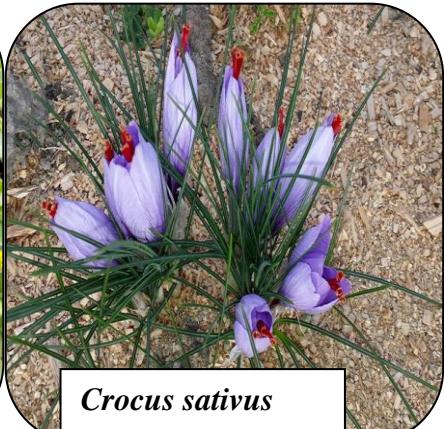
*Calendula officinalis*



*Euphorbia prostrata*



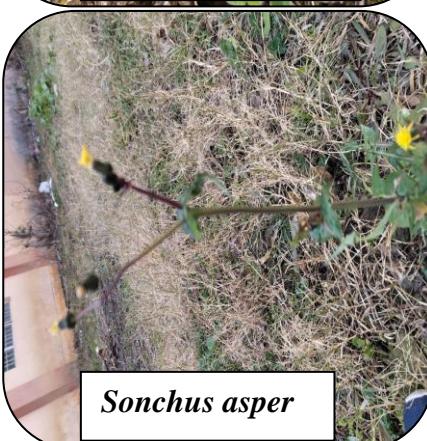
*Medicago lupina*



*Crocus sativus*



*Narcissus tazetta*



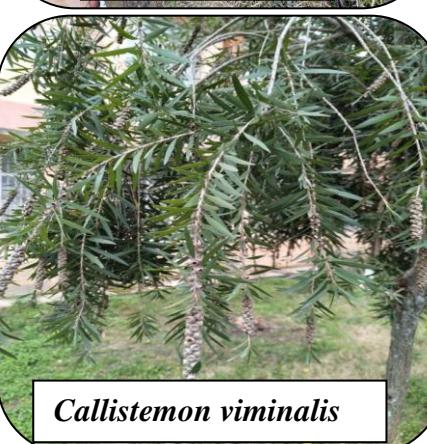
*Sonchus asper*



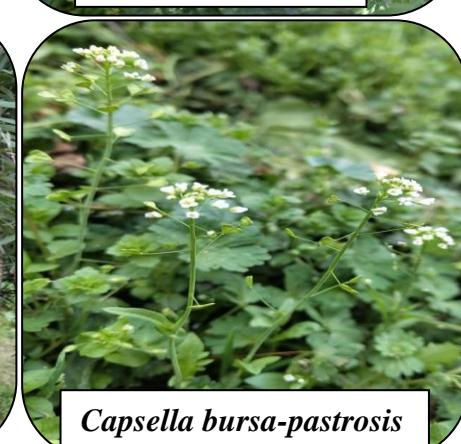
*Fumaria indica*



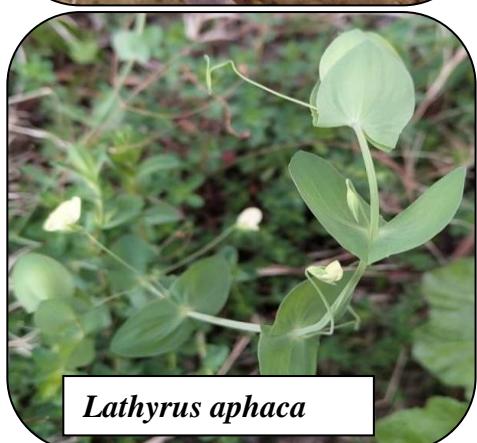
*Tradescantia pallida*



*Callistemon viminalis*



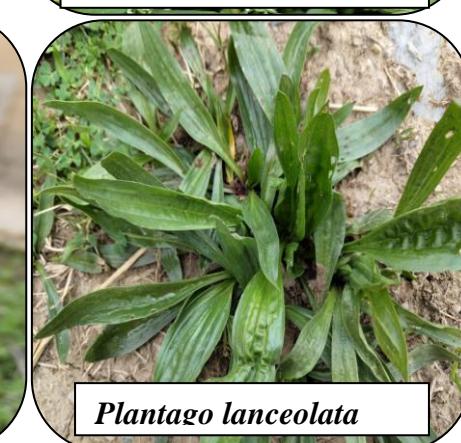
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*



*Lathyrus aphaca*



*Berberis lycium*



*Plantago lanceolata*

