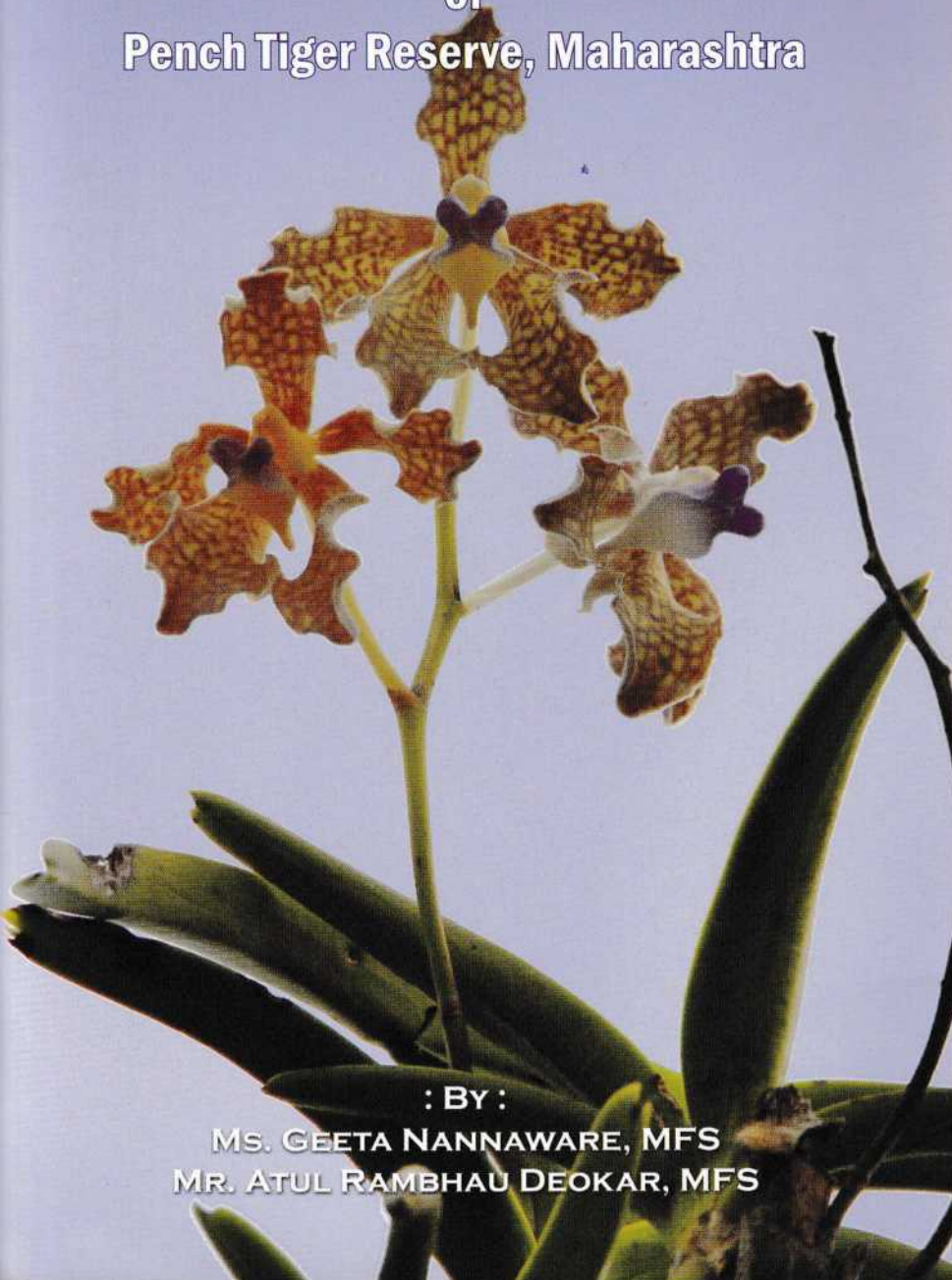


WILD FLOWER

of

Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra



: BY :

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Photograpghs:

Mr. Atul R. Deokar, MFS

Mr. Shatanik Bhagwat, MFS

Designed by:

Md. Naveed Zafar

References:

- 1) Common Indian Wild Flowers, Isaac Kehimkar
- 2) Flora of Nagpur District, N. R. Ugemuge
- 3) Plants of Vidarbha, R. Govekar, M. Sardesai, S. Yadav
- 4) Indian Trees, Dietrich Brandis
- 5) Tiger Conservation Plan, PTR, Maharashtra.

Foreword



Watching wildflowers can be most enjoyable pursuit especially if you enjoy sunshine and walking. You can watch flowers at leisure, even while traveling Railway tracks and Road sides can be most productive.

Watching flowers could be rewarding in many ways. It is an incentive to be outdoors, and can be challenging as well as gratifying as you learn to identify flowers, especially some new once which you have never seen before.

More importantly, like some birds and animals, flowering plants could be monitored as indicators of the health of a habitat, according to their presence or absence.

This was noticed by our young forest officers Ms. Geeta Nannaware and Mr. Atul Deokar, hence they had taken much efforts to click, collect and document the floral diversity in Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra.

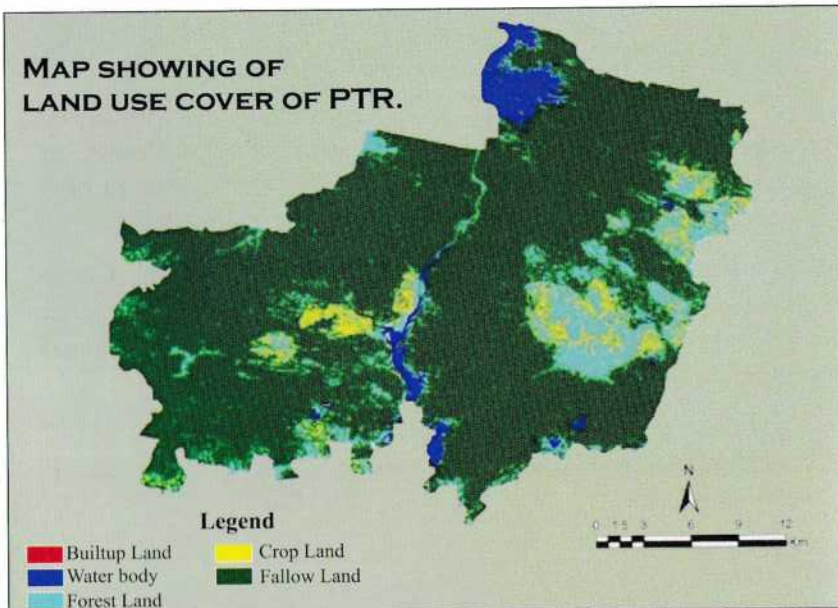
The result of their hard work is in our hand and I believe that this pictorial guide will prove helpful for all novices and curious minds.

All the best.



The Pench National Park came into being when the Government of Maharashtra declared its intention to constitute this area of 257.26 sq. km. vide gazette notification No. PGS 1375/121758-F I. Dated 22nd November 1975. Later on Pench National Park has been declared as a 25th Tiger reserve of India vide Government of India letter F No. 1-1/96-PT, dated 18 February 1999 and Government of Maharashtra Resolution No. WLP-1095/CR-110/F-1, dated 23rd February 1999.

**MAP SHOWING OF
LAND USE COVER OF PTR.**



Introduction

Flowering plants are the largest dominant group in the plant kingdom. It could be monitored as as indicators of the health of a habitat, according to their presence or absence. India, being a vast country with wide contrasts in physical features and climate, possesses one of the richest and the most varied flora in the world.

The National Park, in its Bio-geographic location is a true representative of the Central highland which comes under the Deccan Peninsula. The biogeography sub division or region which it represents is SatpudaMaikal division.

It inhabits in itself the rich bio-diversity with plenty of floral and faunal representative of this area. The conservation of this area ensures the sustainability of such ecological processes and bio-diversity, which definitely has a global significance. This area acts as lungs for this Nagpur and adjoining area.

The Park is located in the southern lower reaches of the Satpuda hill ranges, which form the catchments for river Pench. The Pench river flows almost through the centre of the Park in North - South direction. The folding and upheavals in the past resulted in formation of a series of hills and with major undulating portion lying in West Pench Range while East Pench Range is comparatively less undulating.

In West Pench range areas the land from river Pench gradually rises toward west forming a plateau between Lamandoh to Gawalighat. After gradually sloping down towards Narhar, the land again rises forming a series of undulating hills. Again the land rises and continues as a highly undulating plateau up to Totladoh. Most of the low lying lands on eastern side of river, Pench have come under submergence area of the Meghdoot Dam.

Terrain of whole of the West Pench range area has a slope on eastern side to form a major watershed for the Pench river.

Whereas, nearly half of the East Pench range along North-South line slopes towards Pench river to West while the eastern fringes of the Park has slopes towards east.

The Pench National Park is very rich in floral diversity pertaining to this area. The forest type is "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest" and is grouped as 5AC3 under revised classification of the forests by Champion and Seth. The diverse vegetation type ranges from such climax forests as Dry Teak forest and Southern dry deciduous mixed forests to edaphic types as Boswellia forest, Mowai forest, Garari forest and primary seral stages like dry tropical Riparian forest

Peculiar characteristics of families enlisted

1) FAMILY-MENISPERMACEAE

Climbing or twining, rarely erect shrubs.

Leaves-alternate, usually palmi-nerved, often peltate, stipules Flowers-small, dioecious or polygamous. swpajs usually 6, outer three often minute. petals usually 6, sometimes wanting Fruits-generally drupaceous, seed enclosed in a woody or coriaceous endocarp, usually curved or horseshoe shape

2) FAMILY-CAPPARIDACEAE.

Herb, shrub or trees, sometimes climbing

Leaves-simple or 6-9 foliolate, stipules mostly spinescent, in some genera wanting

Flowers-usually bisexual, often zygomorphic. sepals 4, free or connate, petals 4, sometimes 2 or none, imbricate or open in bud. stamens exserted, generally numerous.

Fruits-seeds without albumen, embryo incurved

3) FAMILY-MALVACEAE

Herbs, rarely arborescent, younger parts clothed with stellate hairs, wood light, soft.

Leaves-alternate, mostly stipulate, generally palmi-nerved Flowers- large, regular, bisexual. sepals generally 5, more or less connate. valvate in bud. petals 5, hypogynous, usually adnate to the base of staminal, column, in bud twisted or imbricate Fruits-a number of distinct carpels or a capsule, opening loculicidally. seeds generally without albumen.

4) FAMILY-TILIACEAE

Trees or shrubs, some genera herbaceous

Leaves-alternate, simple, stipules-deciduous

Flowers-regular, generally bisexual and pentamerous. sepals free or connate, valvate. stamens numerous, free, sometimes in bundles

Fruits-seeds with or without albumen

5) FAMILY-LEGUMINOSAE

Leaves generally alternate, compound and stipulate
Flowers-bisexuals, in panicles, racemes, spikes or heads. calyx more or less deeply divided into 5 segments. petals 5, rarely less, in the majority of genera unequal and zygomorphic.
Fruits-pods generally dry, indehiscent, or separating into two halves along one or both sutures.

1-SUBFAMILY-PAPILIONACEAE

Calyx gamopetalous, petals free, unequal, imbricate, the posterior outside, stamens generally diadelphous

2-SUBFAMILY-CEASALPINIEAE

Calyx divided nearly to the base, petals free, mostly unequal, imbricate, the posterior inside, stamens free

2-SUBFAMILY-MIMOSAE

Calyx gamosepalous, petals more or less connate, equal, valvate, stamens free or monadelphous

6) FAMILY-EUPHORBIACEAE

Herbs, shrubs or trees, milky sap in some genera

Leaves-alternate, undivided, usually stipulate

Flowers-mostly small, nearly always unisexual, perianth usually simple and calycine, petals present in several genera, connective often thick and large.

Fruits-either a capsule of 2-valved, 1-2-seeded cocci, usually separating from a persistent axis or a drupe.

7) FAMILY-RUBIACEAE

Trees, shrubs or herbs, rarely climbers

Leaves-opposite or whorled, stipules interpetiolar, sometimes

intrapetiolar

Flowers-corolla gamopetalous inserted round the epigynous disk, lobes usually 4-5, anthers dorsifixed

Fruits-embryo in a copious, rarely thin, fleshy or horny albumen.

8) FAMILY-COMPOSITAE

Herbs, rarely shrubs or trees

Leaves-with few exceptions alternate, stipules 0

Flowers-inflorescence a head of many small flowers, sessile on the receptacle enclosed in an involucre of whorled or imbricate bracts.

Fruits-indehiscent, seed 1, albumen 0

9) FAMILY-OLEACEAE

A large deciduous shrub or small tree, branches quadrangular, rough all over with an uneven epidermis and stiff white hairs. Leaves-ovate, acuminate, entire or with a few large distant teeth. Flowers-sessile, in pedunculate bracteates fascicles of 3-5, arranged in short trichotomous cymes. calyx campanulate, indistinctly dentate, corolla-lobes 5-8, white, crenate or emarginate, contorted in bud.

Fruits-capsule chartaceous, flat, splitting into two 1-seeded cells, cotyledons flat, radicle inferior, albumen 0

10) FAMILY-APOCYNACEAE

Trees, shrubs, often twining, rarely perennial herbs, juice frequently milky.

Leaves-entire, opposite or whorled, rarely alternate, stipules 0 or small gland-like, intra- or inter-petiolar.

Flowers-regular, bisexual, usually pentamerous. calyx free, divided nearly or quite to the base into 5 segments or sepals, generally imbricate in bud. corolla hypogynous, gamopetalous, lobes 5 Fruits-seeds often with a tuft of hairs, usually with scanty

albumen, embryo straight

11) FAMILY-ASCLEPIADACEAE

Perennial herbs or shrubs, frequently climbing.

Leaves-entire, with rare exceptions opposite, sometimes wanting, stipules 0.

Flowers-regular, bisexual, pentamerous, usually middle-sized or small, inflorescence axillary or interpetiolar, usually cymose. Fruits-follicle, seeds compressed, usually winged and surrounded by dense brush of hairs.

12) FAMILY-CONVOLVULACEAE

Herbs, rarely shrubs, often twining.

Leaves- alternate, stipules 0

Flowers- bisexual, regular, pentamerous, generally large and showy. calyx of 5 distinct sepals, much imbricate in bud, persistent, often enlarged in fruit. corolla campanulate or funnel-shaped, limb 5-angled or 5 lobed, usually folded in bud.

Fruits- seeds with scanty mucilaginous albumen.

13) FAMILY-SCROPHULARIACEAE

Herbs, rarely shrubs or trees.

Leaves-usually opposite, stipules 0

Flowers-usually bisexual, pentamerous and zygomorphic. calyx inferior, corolla hypogynous, stamens usually 4, didynamous, with a rudimentary 5th.

Fruits-usually a capsule, seed as a rule numerous, albumen as a rule fleshy.

14) FAMILY-ACANTHACEAE

Mostly herbs, rarely shrubs or trees.

Leaves-opposite, rarely lobed, stipules 0.

Flowers-usually in the axils of bracts, each flower supported by 2 bracteolate, calyx usually 5-lobed or of 5 sepals, corolla as a rule 2-lipped or 5-lobed, lobes imbricate or contorted in bud. Fruits-capsules loculicidal, seeds often clothed with white elastic hairs.

15) FAMILY-VERBENACEAE

Herbs, shrubs or trees.

Leaves-opposite, whorled, rarely alternate, stipules 0. Flowers-zygomorphic, rarely regular, 4-or 5-merous. calyx usually gamosepalous, persistent, often enlarged in fruits. corolla gamopetalous, hypogynous, lobes imbricate in bud. Fruits-Embryo straight, cotyledons thick, radicle inferior.

16) FAMILY-POLYGONACEAE

Herbs, rarely shrubs or trees.

Leaves-alternate, simple, stipulate, stipules usually sheathing. Flowers-small, usually bisexual, jointed on the pedicel. perianth of 3-6 free or connate persistent sepals, imbricate in bud. Fruits-nut hard, usually enclosed in the calyx, seed erect, radicle superior, albumen mealy or horny.

17) FAMILY-ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Herbs or shrubs often climbing

Leaves -alternate entire or 3-5 lobed, stipules 0

Flowers - bisexual, often large. Perianth superior, regular or zygomorphic 3-lobed or tubular.

Fruits -capsular or baccate, seeds numerous, embryo minute in a copious, fleshy albumen.

18) FAMILY-AMARANTHACEAE

Mostly herbs

Leaves -opposite or alternate, stipules 0

Flowers - supported by bracts or bracteoles, in terminal simple or paniced spikes, perianth of 5 sepals useually scarios or rigid, persistent, imbricate in bud.

Fruits -seed 1 , erect, comprest, testa crustaceous, embryo horseshoe -shaped or annular, surrounding a mealy albumen.

19) FAMILY-STERCULIACEAE

Trees, shrubs, climbers or herbs, frequently tomentos with stellate hairs

Leaves - alternate, mostly stipulate

Flowers- regular, rarely zygomorphic, bisexual or unisexual . calyx more or less deeply divided into 5, rarely less. petals 5 or none. stamens commonly monoadelphous, with 5,10 or 15.

Fruits- carpels either distinct or united into loculicidaly dehiscent capsules

20) FAMILY-VITACEAE

Herbs or shrubs, erect or climbing

Leaves-alternate

Flowers-regular, inflorescence cymose, generally leaf-opposed. calyx small, 4-5dentate or entire, petals 4-5, valvate in bud

Fruits-berry, seeds with a stony or crustaceous testa, embryo small, in a copious generally hard albumen.

21) FAMILY-BORAGINACEAE

As a rule herbs, trees and shrubs in a few genera only.

Leaves-alternate, rarely opposite, usually undivided, stipules 0.

Flowers-bisexual, as a rule regular, mostly pentamerous, in unilateral spikes or racemes, calyx free, persistent, lobes valvate in

bud. corolla hypogynous, gamopetalous, stamens inserted in the tube, alternating with lobes

Fruits-embryo straight, radicle short, superior, albumen none or scanty.

22) FAMILY-SOLANACEAE

Mostly herbaceous, some genera comprise shrubs and soft-wooded trees.

Leaves-as a rule alternate, stipules 0.

Flowers-usually bisexual, regular pentamerous. calyx free, usually gamosepalous, corolla-lobes induplicate, imbricate or valvate in bud.

Fruits-an indehiscent berry, rarely a capsule. embryo curved or spiral, albumen fleshy.

23) FAMILY-LAMIACEAE

Herbs, rarely shrubs, usually aromatic. essential oil is secreted in hairs with glandular heads or in sessile glands. branshes usually four-sided.

Leaves-opposite or whorled, stipules 0

Flowers-zygomorphic, calyx persistent, 4- or 5-toothed or cleft or 2-lipped. corolla hypogynous, gamopetalous, 2-lipped, sometimes regularly 4-5 lobed, lobes imbricate in bud.

Fruits-one seeded nutlets.

24) FAMILY-LILIACEAE

Perennial herbs with creeping rootstock, bulbs or fibrous roots. shrubs or trees in a few genera.

Flowers-bisexual, perianth usually 6-merous in 2 series, imbricate in bud.

Fruits-embryo small, surrounded by the horny or fleshy albumen.

25) FAMILY-COMMELINACEAE

succulent herbs gregeerious, mainly annuals.

Leaves- Lanceolate sheath inflated

Flowers-usually surrounded by boat shape bract. some bears underground flowers, beside their normal blue flowers.

26) FAMILY-ORCHIDACEAE

Perennial flowering plants ,grow on land and on trees, epiphytes, have swollen stems called pseudobulbs.

Leaves-Plicate or Lorate

Flower-highly specialized to attract pollinators.

Fruits-very small seeds, require symbiotic fungi to germinate.

27) FAMILY-ZINGIBERACEAE

Herbs with fleshy and aromatic, underground rhizome.

Leaves-Large, distichous, sessile, lanceolate.

Flowers-borne either at the tip of the stem or on separate flowering shoots that grow next to the plant.

List of Wild flowers

Sr.No	Botanical name	Family
1	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Malvaceae
2	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Leguminosae
3	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i>	Euphorbiaceae
4	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae
5	<i>Alternanthera tenella</i>	Amaranthaceae
6	<i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i>	Leguminosae
7	<i>Alysicarpus hamosus</i>	Leguminosae
8	<i>Alysicarpus sp.</i>	Leguminosae
9	<i>Ammannia bacciflora</i>	Lythraceae
10	<i>Amorphophyllus sp.</i>	Araceae
11	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i>	Vitaceae
12	<i>Andrographis echtioides</i>	Acanthaceae
13	<i>Anisochilus acemela</i>	Lamiaceae
14	<i>Anisochilus carnosus</i>	Lamiaceae
15	<i>Anisomeleus indica</i>	Lamiaceae
16	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	Polygonaceae
17	<i>Argyreia sericea</i>	Convolvulaceae
18	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae
19	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Asparagaceae
20	<i>Aspedopterys cordata</i>	Malpighiaceae
21	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Scrophulariaceae
22	<i>Barleria cristata</i>	Acanthaceae
23	<i>Biophytum reinwadtii</i>	Oxalidaceae
24	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i>	Oxalidaceae
25	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i>	Acanthaceae
26	<i>Borreria articularis</i>	Boraginaceae
27	<i>Borreria pusilla</i>	Boraginaceae
28	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae
29	<i>Caesulia axillaris</i>	Asteraceae

30	<i>Cassia absus</i>	Leguminosae
31	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Leguminosae
32	<i>Cassia mimosoides</i>	Leguminosae
33	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae
34	<i>Ceropegia hirsuta</i>	Apocynaceae
35	<i>Chirita hamosa</i>	Gesneriaceae
36	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Menispermaceae
37	<i>Cleome chelonoides</i>	Cleomaceae
38	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Cleomaceae
39	<i>Clerodendron serratum</i>	Verbenaceae
40	<i>Commeliana attunata</i>	Commelinaceae
41	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae
42	<i>Commelina hassakarlii</i>	Commelinaceae
43	<i>Conscora decurrens</i>	Gentianaceae
44	<i>Conscora decussata</i>	Gentianaceae
45	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>	Malvaceae
46	<i>Corchorus tridens</i>	Malvaceae
47	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Asteraceae
48	<i>Crinum latifolium</i>	Amaryllidaceae
49	<i>Crinum viviparum</i>	Amaryllidaceae
50	<i>Crotolaria montana</i>	Leguminosae
51	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Cucurbitaceae
52	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i>	Hypoxidaceae
53	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i>	Zingiberaceae
54	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i>	Commelinaceae
55	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae
56	<i>Depteracanthus sp.</i>	Acanthaceae
57	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Leguminosae
58	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Dioscoreaceae
59	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i>	Dioscoreaceae

60	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Cucubitateae
61	<i>Dopatrium junceum</i>	Scrophulariaceae
62	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae
63	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Asteraceae
64	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae
65	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae
66	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i>	Convolvulaceae
67	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>	Amaranthaceae
68	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i>	Rubiaceae
69	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Liliaceae
70	<i>Glossocardia bosvallea</i>	Asteraceae
71	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i>	Asteraceae
72	<i>Habenaria commelinifolia</i>	Orchidaceae
73	<i>Habenaria roxburghii</i>	Orchidaceae
74	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Sterculiaceae
75	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae
76	<i>Hibiscus hirtus</i>	Malvaceae
77	<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i>	Malvaceae
78	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	Acanthaceae
79	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae
80	<i>Icnocarpus frutescens</i>	Lamiaceae
81	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Balsaminaceae
82	<i>Indigofera glabra</i>	Leguminosae
83	<i>Indigofera linnai</i>	Leguminosae
84	<i>Ipomoea chinensis</i>	Convolvulaceae
85	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Convolvulaceae
86	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i>	Convolvulaceae
87	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i>	Convolvulaceae
88	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Convolvulaceae
89	<i>Ipomoea laxiflora</i>	Convolvulaceae

90	<i>Justicia betonica</i>	Acanthaceae
91	<i>Justicia procumbens</i>	Acanthaceae
92	<i>Justicia simplex</i>	Acanthaceae
93	<i>Lagascea mollis</i>	Compositae
94	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae
95	<i>Lavendula bipinnata</i>	Asteraceae
96	<i>Leea asiatica</i>	Leeaceae
97	<i>Lenotis nepetifolia</i>	Lamiaceae
98	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i>	Acanthaceae
99	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae
100	<i>Leucas biflora</i>	Lamiaceae
102	<i>Lindernia antipoda</i>	Scrophulariaceae
103	<i>Lindernia sp.</i>	Scrophulariaceae
104	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i>	Onagraceae
105	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	Cucurbitaceae
106	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Martyniaceae
107	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Sterculiaceae
108	<i>Mimosa hamata</i>	Leguminosae
109	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae
110	<i>Monocaria vaginlis</i>	Pontederiaceae
111	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Leguminosae
112	<i>Murdannia spirata</i>	Commelinaceae
113	<i>Murdannia semiteres</i>	Commelinaceae
114	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Oleaceae
115	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Nymphaeaceae
116	<i>Nymphoides hydrophylla</i>	Menyanthaceae
117	<i>Orthosiphon rubicundus</i>	Lamiaceae
118	<i>Oxystelma esculentum</i>	Apocynaceae
119	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Passifloraceae
120	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae

121	<i>Phylla nodiflora</i>	Lamiaceae
122	<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i>	Phyllanthaceae
123	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumginaceae
126	<i>Polygala erioptera</i>	Polygalaceae
127	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>	Polygalaceae
128	<i>Pupalia lappaceae</i>	Amaranthaceae
129	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Scrophulariaceae
130	<i>Seasamum orientale</i>	Pedaliaceae
132	<i>Senecio grahami</i>	Compositae
133	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Leguminosae
134	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae
135	<i>Sida cordata</i>	Malvaceae
136	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Malvaceae
137	<i>Smithia conferta</i>	Leguminosae
138	<i>Sollanum surattense</i>	Leguminosae
139	<i>Sonerilla tenra</i>	Melastomataceae
140	<i>Sopubia delphinifolia</i>	Orobanchaceae
141	<i>Spermacoce articularis</i>	Rubiaceae
142	<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i>	Asteraceae
143	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>	Spigeliaceae
144	<i>Striga densiflora</i>	Orobanchaceae
145	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Leguminosae
146	<i>Thespesia lampas</i>	Malvaceae
147	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i>	Boraginaceae
148	<i>Trichodesma lobata</i>	Boraginaceae
149	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Tiliaceae
150	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Cucurbitaceae
151	<i>Uraria picta</i>	Leguminosae
152	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Malvaceae
153	<i>Vanda tessellata</i>	Orchidaceae

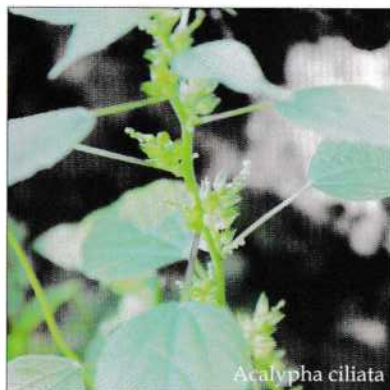
154	<i>Verbascum chinensis,</i>	Scrophulariaceae
155	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae
156	<i>Vicoa indica</i>	Compositae
157	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Leguminosae
158	<i>Vigna sp.</i>	Leguminosae
159	<i>Vigna vexilata</i>	Leguminosae
160	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae
161	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae
162	<i>Zingiber capitatum</i>	Zingiberaceae
163	<i>Zingiber roseum</i>	Zingiberaceae
164	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Asteraceae
164	<i>Zornia diphylla</i>	Leguminosae



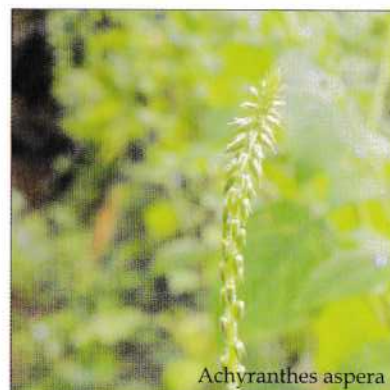
Abelmoschus moschatus



Abrus precatorius



Acalypha ciliata



Achyranthes aspera



Alternanthera tenella



Alysicarpus bupleurifolius



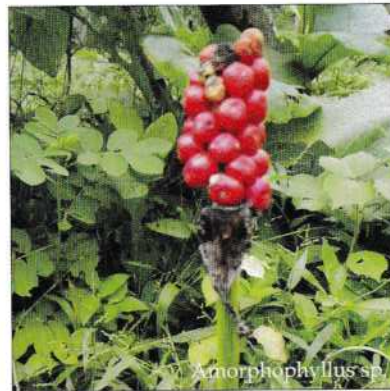
Alysicarpus hamosus



Alysicarpus sp.



Ammannia baccifera



Amorphyllum sp.



Ampelocissus latifolia



Andrographis echinoides



Anisochilus acemela



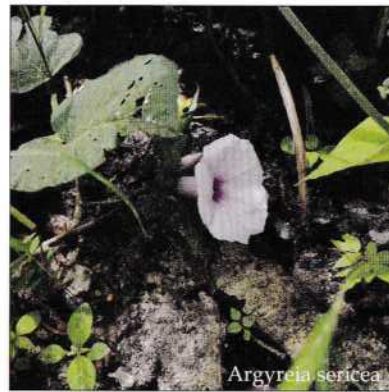
Anisochilus carnosus



Anisomeles indica



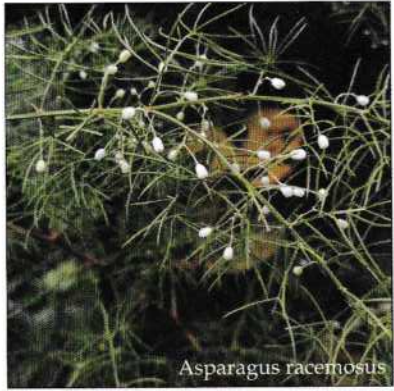
Antigonon leptopus



Argyreia sericea



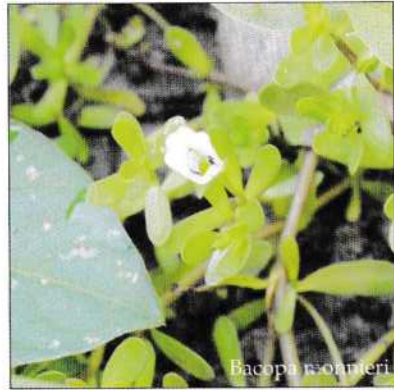
Aristolochia indica



Asparagus racemosus



Aspidopterys cordata



Bacopa monnieri



Barleria cristata



Biophytum reinwardtii



Biophytum sensitivum



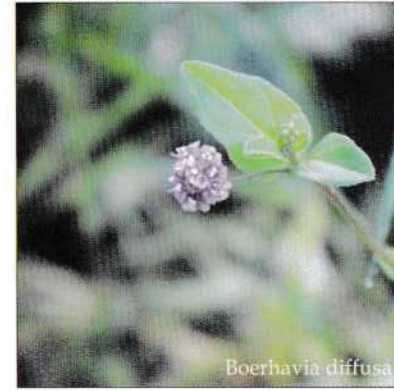
Blepharis maderaspatensis



Borreria articularis



Borreria sp.



Boerhavia diffusa



Caesulia axillaris



Cassia absus



Cassia tora



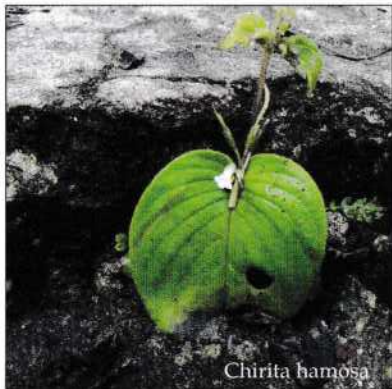
Cassia mimosoides



Celosia argentea



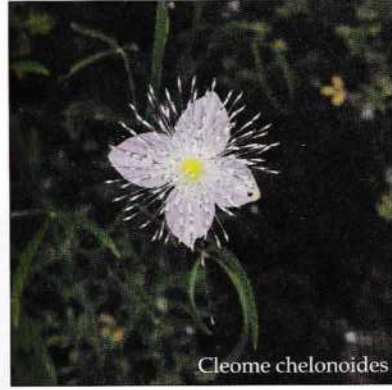
Ceropegia hirsuta



Chirita hamosa



Cissampelos pareira



Cleome chelonoides



Cleome viscosa



Clerodendron serratum



Commelina attenuata



Commelina benghalensis



Commelina hassalambii



Conscorea decurrens



Conscorea ducussana



Corchorus capsularis



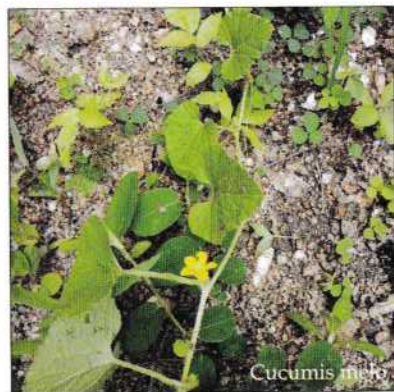
Corchorus tridens



Crinum viviparum



Crotolaria montana



Cucumis melo



Curculigo orchioides



Cosmos bipinnatus



Crinum latifolium



Curcuma pseudomontana



Cyanotis cristata



Datura metel



Depteracanthus sp.



Dopatorium junceum



Eclipta alba



Desmodium triflorum



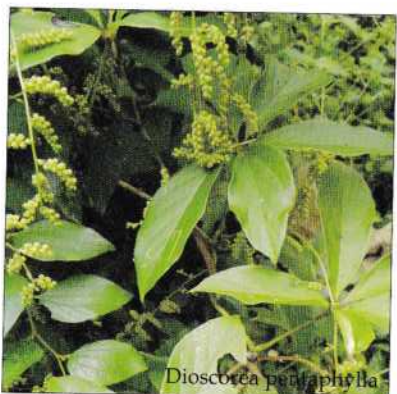
Dioscorea bulbifera



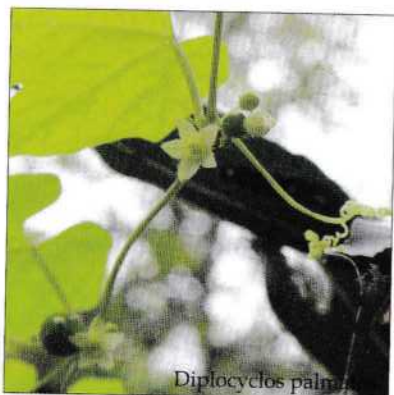
Elephantopus scaber



Bephorbia hirta



Dioscorea pentaphylla



Diplocyclos palmatus



Evolvulus alsinoides



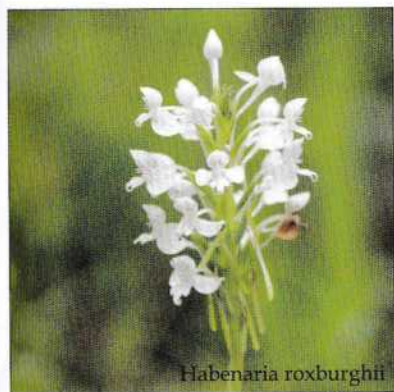
Evolvulus nummularis



Gomphrona serrata



Gardenia resinifera



Habenaria roxburghii



Helicteres isora



Gloriosa superba



Glossocardia bosvalleya



Heliotropium indicum



Hibiscus hirtus



Grangea maderaspatana



Habenaria commelinifolia



Hibiscus lobatus



Hybanthus enneaspermus



Hyptis suaveolens



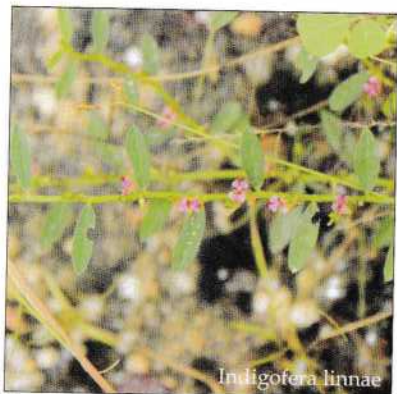
Icnocarpus frutescens



Impatiens balsamina



Indigofera glabra



Indigofera linnae



Ipomoea chinensis



Ipomoea carnea



Ipomoea hederifolia



Ipomoea pestigridis



Ipomoea trilobata



Ipomoea laxiflora



Justicia betonica



Justicia procumbens



Justicia simplex



Leonotis nepetifolia



Lapidagathis cristata



Lagascea mollis



Lantana camara



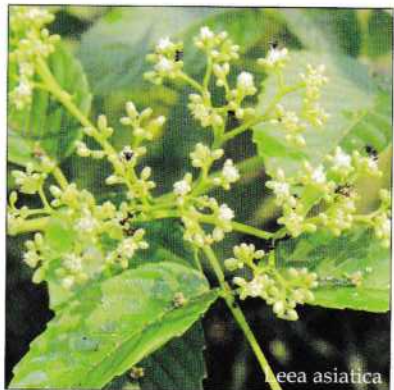
Leucas aspera



Leucas biflora



Lavendula bipinnata



Leea asiatica



Lindernia antipoda



Lindernia sp.



Ludwigia perennis



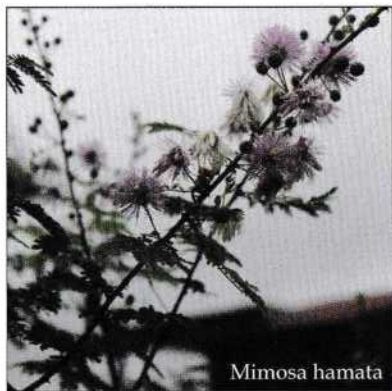
Luffa cylindrica



Martynia annua



Mentzelia Corchorifolia



Mimosa hamata



Momordica charantia



Monocaria vaginalis



Mucuna pruriens



Murdannia spirata



Murdannia semiteres



Nyctanthes arbor-tristis



Nymphaea nouchali



Nymphoides hydrophylla



Orthosiphon rubicundus



Oxystelma esculentum



Passiflora foetida



Pavonia zeylanica



Phyla nodiflora



Phyllanthus debilis



Plumbago zeylanica



Polygala erioptera



Polygonum glabrum



Pupalia lappaceae



Scoparia dulcis



Sesamum orientale



Senecio grahami



Sesbania sesban



Sida acuta



Sida cordata



Sida rhombifolia



Smithia conferta



Solanum surattense



Sonerilla tenra



Sopybia delphinifolia



Spermacoe articularis



Spilanthes paniculata



Spigelia anthelmia



Striga densiflora



Tephrosia purpurea



Trichodesma indicum



Trichodesma lobata



Triumfetta rhomboidea



Trichosanthes cucumerina



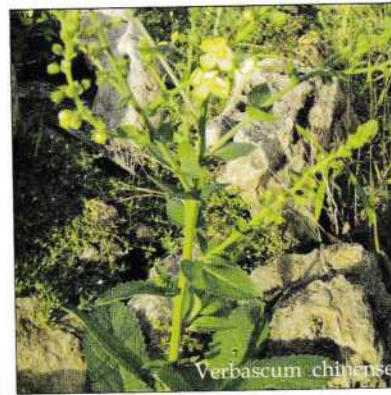
Urena picta



Urena lobata



Vanda tessellata



Verbascum chinense



Vernonia cinerea



Vicoa indica



Vigna radiata



Zingiber capitatum



Zingiber roseum



Vigna sp.



Vigna vexillata



Zinnia sp.



Zornia diphylla



Vitex negundo



Withania somnifera

Acknowledgment

Pench Tiger Reserve has great floral and faunal diversity. It's dense forests & wild animals are believed to have inspired Rudyard Kipling to write his very popular "The Jungle Book".

Its our first attempt to explore plant wealth of Pench. The exploration of plant wealth of any given region gives us better understanding of the plant resources and also comprehensive picture of the vegetation.

We indeed grateful to Mr. Rishikesh Ranjan (IFS) sir, Chief Conservator of Forest (WL) & Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagpur for his very encouraging and appreciative support.

We would like to thanks to Mr. R. Chavan, Deputy Director, Pench Tiger Reserve, for his help & support in work.

We also thanks to Mr. Bhagwat for his support and guidance in work.

We would like to express the deepest appreciation to all our RFO colleagues, BCRLIP Team & our dear field staff.

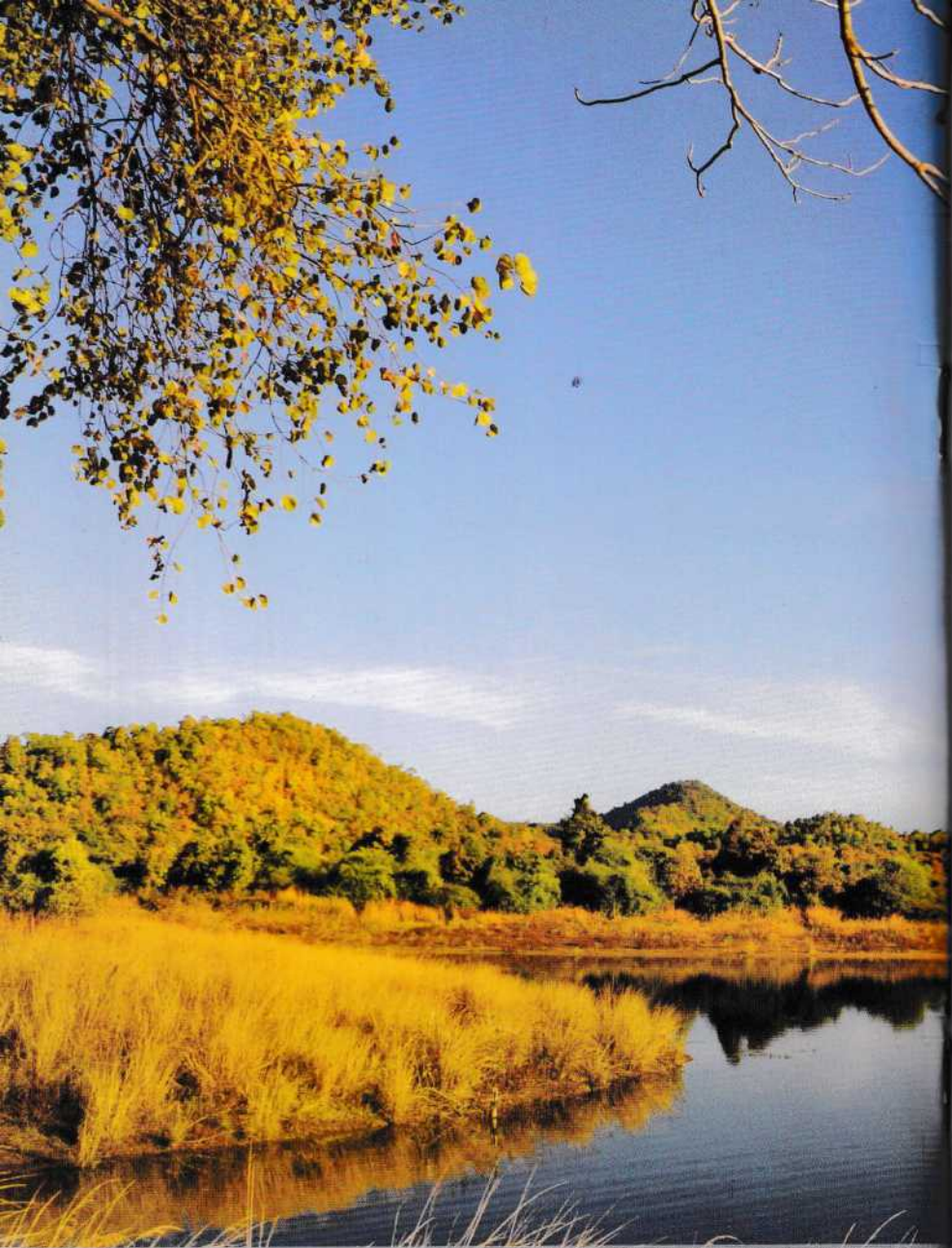
Our special thanks to Dr. V. Kahalkar and Mr. D. H. Raut for identifying wild flowers and for valuable guidance.

We will always welcome your suggestions & corrections to improve the work.

Thank you.

Ms. Geeta Nannaware, MFS
Mr. Atul Rambhau Deokar, MFS

NOTE



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