

A GREEN AUDIT REPORT OF SIMURALI VILLAGE

DIST. –NADIA. WEST BENGAL'

2015

REPORT AUDITED AND PREPARED BY - A GROUP OF GREEN
VOLUNTEERS OF BOTANY, HISTORY AND ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENTS OF
BANGABASI EVENING COLLEGE ,KOLKATA,

SUBMITTED TO - BOTANY DEPARTMENT OF BANGABASI EVENING
COLLEGE, KOLKATA



PRINCIPAL AND NAAC COORDINATOR OF BANGABASI EVENING COLLEGE HAS ADOPTED A VILLAGE , SIMURALI ,DIST. NADIA, WEST BENGAL,FOR A GREEN AUDIT CAMP. IT IS 60 KM AWAY FROM OUR COLLEGE PREMICES. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST CULTURALLY DIVERSE PLACE.IN THE PAST ,IT WAS BEST KNOWN FOR ITS RIVER PORT WHICH WAS UNDER BRITISH PORT TRUST.IT IS A VILLAGE UNDER CHAKDAH BLOCK. IT IS 47 KM TOWARDS SOUTH FROM KRISHNA NAGAR, 5 KM FROM CHAKDAH AND 60 KM FROM KOLKATA.IT IS SURRONDED BY HARINGHATA BLOCK TOWARDS SOUTH, BALAGARH BLOCK TOWARDS NORTH, RANAGHAT TOWARDS NORTH AND CHINSURH –MAGRAH BLOCK TOWARDS WEST. IT IS A BODER OF NODIA AND HOOGLY DISTRICT. IT IS IN THE BANK OF THE RIVER BHAGIRATI.

THE VILLAGE IS WELL KNOWN FOR FARMING SEVERAL TYPES OF CROPS, PADDIES, BEETLE LEAVES AND VEGETABLES. ACCORDING TO 2011 CENSUS SIMURALI HAS POPULATIOS OF 5,027 OF WHICH 2,509 MALES AND 2,518 FEMALES.MOSTLY BENGALI HINDU CULTURES ARE WIDELY CELEBRATED HERE.



SIMURALI VILLAGE IS SITUATED AT THE BANK OF BHAGIRATI RIVER

GREEN VOLUNTEERS OF THE COLLEGE ATTENDED A 3 DAYS CAMP IN THE VILLAGE SIMURALI ADOPTED BY OUR COLLEGE UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR SHYAMA PROSAD MUKHERJEE, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF BOTANY, DR RITICK DASGUPTA , ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY , AND THE NAAC COORDINATOR. URBAN SIDE OF THE VILLAGE IS MOSTLY FOUND AROUND THE RAILWAY STATION AREA AND VEGETATION COVER IS FAR AWAY FROM THE RAIL STATION. AN AUDIT OF TREES ,HERBS AND SHRUBS HAS CONDUCTED UNDER FOREST COVER AND NON CULTIVATED AREA. WE HAVE LABELED DIFFERENT IMPORTANT TREE PLANTS WITH TAGS AND ALSO EDUCATE THE LOCAL PEOPLE REGARDING THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THESE PLANT



GREEN VOLUNTEERS ATTENDED THE GREEN AUDIT CAMP AT SIMURALI VILLAGE

LIST OF AUDITED PLANTS:

<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Segun.	Family – Verbenaceae	Important timber yielding plants.
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Bakul	Family – Sapotaceae	Bark decoction is used as gargle . seeds are purgative.
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<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	Family – Anacardiaceae	Fruit yielding plants.
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jam	Family – Myrtaceae	Fruit bearing plants. Powdered Seeds are used in diabetes, A decoction of the bark used in Dysentry.
<i>Saraca indica</i>	Asoke	Family – Leguminosae.	Bark is used in uterine affections
<i>Melia azadirachta</i>	Neem	Family –Melaiceae.	Fruits are used as purgative.dried Flowers are used as tonic after Fever.leaves are antihelminthic, And also uses in skin diseases.
<i>Ficus bengalensis.</i>	Banyan tree	Family – Moraceae.	Milky juice is variable astringent In sores and ulcers. In fusions of The young bud is useful in Diarrhoea and dysentery and Reduce blood sugar.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> .	coconut.	Family – Aricaceae	Edible oil and coir fiber is obtained
<i>Borassus flabellifer.</i>	Tal plant.	Family - Arecaceae	Juice is a stimulant beverage and has some laxative properties decoction of root used in gastrites .
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus.</i>	Jack fruit	Family – Moraceae.	Fruit is delicious.leaves used in skin Diseases. Root used in.diarrhoea and juice applied in glandular .

<i>Swietenia mahagoni.</i>	<i>Mahagoni</i>	<i>Family – Meliaceae. A quality timber yielding plant.</i>
<i>Phienix dactylifera.</i>	<i>Date palm.</i>	<i>Family – Arecacea</i> c <i>Fruit is delicious, fresh juice is cooling Beverage. Root used in toothache.</i>
<i>Terminalia arjuna.</i>	<i>Arjuna</i>	<i>Family-Combretaceae Bark is used as a medicine for heart Disease and dropsy.</i>
<i>Cedrus deodar</i>	<i>Debdaru</i>	<i>Family- Pinaceae. Diuretic, carmine, useful in fever, Pulmonary disorder, rheumatism Bark used in fever and dysentery.</i>
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima.</i> <i>Krishnachura.</i>		<i>Family – Leguminosae .Ornamental plant, useful in fever.</i>
<i>Anthocephalus indicus.</i>	<i>Kadam.</i>	<i>Family – Rubiaceae. Tonic , astringe, used as gargle.</i>
<i>Psidium guajava.</i>	<i>Guava.</i>	<i>Family- Myrtaceae. Fruit is used as laxative. Leaves used Wound and ulcers, vomiting, also Good for gum care.</i>
<i>Szygium aqueum</i>	<i>Jamrul</i>	<i>Family –Myrtaceae. Fruit is edible, woody plant, leaf is ant diabetic.</i>
<i>Aegle marmelos.</i>	<i>Wood Apple.</i>	<i>Family –Rutaceae Fruit both ripe and green is used in diarrhea. Leaf juice is used against catarrh.</i>
<i>Ferunia elephantum</i> <i>Kath –bel.</i>		<i>Family –Rutaceae Preparation of prickles.</i>
<i>Cassia fistula.</i>	<i>Bandar lathi.</i>	<i>Family- Leguminosae Plant has anti tubercular properties.</i>
<i>Peltophorogum pterocarbum.</i>	<i>Radha chura.</i>	<i>Family – Leguminosae. A ornamental plant.</i>
<i>Emblica officinalis</i> . <i>Amloki</i>		<i>Family – Euphorbiaceae. Fru i t is rich in vitamin –c.increase body immunity Good for liver ,cough and cold.</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	<i>Euclyptus</i>	<i>Family – Myrtaceae. Oil has analgesic properties,act as decongestant, Used as inhaler, effective insect repellent. .</i>



LABLED SARACA INDIA PLANT AT SIMURALI VILLAGE..



MUCHKUNDO (Kath-CHAMPA)

Carica papaya. Papaya plant. Family – caricaceae. Dengue fever is treated by papaya leaf. It Is Used for digestive treatment, dyspepsia, constipation.

Tamarandus indicus. Tetul plant. Family-. Leguminosae. Used for making prickle.

Grewia subinaequalis . Falsa plant. Family – tiliaceae. Fruit plants , astringe, cooling stomach.

Areca catechu. Supari plant. Family – Aricaceae. Used as a condiment in pan masla.

Bambusa tulda. Bamboo plant. Family –Poaceae. Building constructing matrial.

HERBAL PLANTS :

Argemon maxicana . Sial kata Family – Papavaraceae. Juice is used for dropsy, jaundice, diuretic.

Sida cordifolia Berela Family – Malvaceae. Leaves used in ophthalmia,Root is used in nerve disorder.

Hibiscus rosa sinensis. China rose. Family – Malvaceæ. cough remedy,petal infusion used in fever.

Abutilon indicum. Patari. Family- Malvaceae.. Seed- expectorant, laxative,leaf mucilage – diuretic.

Pterospermum accrifolium. Kanak champa. Family – Sterculiaceac. Plants with antiseptic properties.

Glycosmis pentaphylla. Asshaora. Family – Rutaceae. Used as bazaar medicine for snake bite.

Cassia sophera. Kal Kasunda . Family – Leguminosae. Leaf infusion used in the treatment bronchitis.

Citrus aurantifolia. Lime Family – Rutaceae. Flavoring agent, carminative, stomachtic.

Coccinia grandis . Telakucha. Family – Cucurbitaceae. Fruits are used by birds.

Luffa cylindrica. Dhudul -Family – Cucurbitaceae. Fruit fiber used as scrubber.

Centella asiatica. Thankuni. Family –Apiaceae. Regulate blood pressure,sleep,hunger and thirst.Useful in diseases of skin, nervous system and blood.

Ixora coccinea Rangan. Family – Rubiaceae. An ornamental plant.

Eclipta alba. Kesut. Family – Asterace. Used as hair tonic.

Tridex procumbens. Tridkha. Family –Asterace. Used for healing wounds.

Parthenium argentatum . Joya drota. Family – asterace. A rubber yielding plant. Pollen of the plant produce skin and respiratory allergies.

Demia extensa . Chagal boti Family Asclepiadaceae. Cooling ,Anti helminthic, laxative, useful in eye trouble, urinary disease.

Heliotropium indicum . Hati sur. Boraginaceae. Leaves applied to boils , ulcers, wounds and insect bite.

Solanum torvum. Bon begun. Family – Solanaceae. Anti oxidant, cardiovascular ,also used in fevers , wounds and tooth decay

.*Solanum nigrum*. Kak machi. Family – Solanaceae. Diuretic, laxative. Fruit used in fever. Diarrhea

And eye diseases. Juice is used in enlarged liver, piles etc.

Cestrum diurnum. Bon hana. Family – Solanaceae.Good source of vitamin D3. ,has an anti microbial activity.

Nicotiana plumbaginifolia ,Buno tamak. Family- . Solanaceae. Juice for skin diseases, germicidal activity for animal wounds.

Scoparia dulcis. Goat weed. Family -. Scrophulariaceae.A medicine fo diabetes, hypertension, anaemia, burns, and headache.

Justicia simplex Jarat modon . Family – Acanthaceae .diuretic ,stomachic, expectorant, fever .leaf juice is used in ophthalmia.

Barleria cristata. Jati. Family – Acanthaceae. Leaf juice is applied to the feet to prevent maceration and cracking.

Adhatoda vasica Basak .Family. – Acanthaceae. Is a good expectorant medicine.

Andrographis paniculata. Kalmegh. Family .- Acanthaceae. Used as liver tonic.

Hygrophila spinosa. Kule khara. Family --. Acanthaceae. Diuretic, urinary tonic, hepato protective.

Lantana camara. Chotara. Family – Verbenaceae.different parts of the plants are used in the treatment of cold,chicken pox, eye irritation, asthama ,bronchitis, wound healing. It has also insecticidal property.

Lippia alba. Bhut bhuti. Family. –Verbenaceae.Used as food flavouring agent.sedative, antidepressant and analgesic.

Clerodendron infortunetum .Ghetu. Family – Verbenaceae.Anti helminthic,laxative,,In homeopathy it is used in diarrhea, post natal care,fresh wound dressing.

Leonurus sibiricus Rakta drone. Family – Lamiaceae. Antibacterial,anti spasmodic, cardiac , nervine ,stomachic ,uterine stimulant.Used in kidney stone,eczema, rheumatic fever.

Ocimum sanctum . Tulsi. Family – Lamiaceae.Used in bronchitis, malaria, dysentery, arthritis ,eye diseases,insect bites. Analgesi, anti diabetic,anti cancer, anti microbial.

Achyranthus aspera. Apang. Family -. Amaranthaceae..Is used for treatment of fistula.It is used as oral medicine for obesity, tumor etc.

Amaranthus viridis. Goal note. Family – Amaranthaceae.Rich sourses of vitamin K ,E,A ,Mn, K.cooling, laxative,appetizer,used in piles, constipation,.

Amaranthus spinosus .Kanta note. Family .- Amaranthaceae. Improve digestion ,aids in Wt management,reduces bad cholesterol, good for anaemic patient, fight against cancer.

Polygonum hydropiper. Family -.Polygonaceae. Different extracts of plant parts showed anti fungal, anti helminthic, anti oxidant,ostrogenicity, neuroprotector.

Ricinus communis. Reri. Family – Euphorbiaceae. Source of biodiesel, antiinflamatory,analgesic,cardiac tonic, laxative,anti oxidant,bone regeneraton capacity.

Acalypha indica. Mukto jhuri. Family –Euphorbiaceae. Laxative, expectorant, promote the flow of urine, bronchitis,asthma,rheumatism.Very good agent causing vomiting.

Euphorbia hirta .Asthma weed. Family .- Euphorbiaceae. Given to brochities patient, cold, asthma, and coughs are also treated.

Chrozophora rottieri. Khudi okra Family –Euphorbiaceae .Remedy for vomiting and diarrrrhea, used for treatment of skin disease.

Mimosa pudica ..Touch –me not plant. Family – Leguminosae.Wound healing activity, used in piles, anti diabetic, liver protecting, having anti fertility properties.

Datura stramonium .Datura Family – Solanaceae. Used in asthma, used in Parkinson's disease, Seeds- analgesic, anti helminthes. Juice of the fruit is used to treat dandruff and falling of hairs.

IT IS INTERSTING TO NOTE THAT VEGETATION OF SIMURALI IS MOSTLY GANGETIC VEGETATION TYPE. BAMBOO, COCONUT AND BETLE NUT ARE THE DOMINANT TREES OF THE VILLAGE. STUDY OF HERBAL PLANTS INDICATE THAT THERE ARE LUXURIOUS TYPES OF VEGETATIOS OF DIVERSE FAMILIES.BUT IT IS INTERESTING TO MENTION THAT SOME SPS OF ANGIOSPERMS ARE VERY FEW IN NUMBER SUCH AS, LAJJA BOTI (TOUCH ME NOT PLANT), BICHUTY,KHET PAPRA ETC.IN URBAN AREA , DUST POLLUTION IS OBSERVED .FEED BACK HAS GIVENTO THE LOCALS SUGGESTIG PLANTATION OF BROAD

LEAVED PLANTS AND ALSO PLANTATION OF NEEM,BABUL,MONEY PLANTS,TO INCREASE O2 LEVEL AND DECREASE DUST POLLUTION.

GREEN VOULENTTEERS OF THE COLLEGE PLANTED A FEW SAPLINGSOF

- 1 SEGUN.
- 2. KADAM
- 3.SAL.
- 4.EUCLYPTUS
- 5.KATHAL.
- 6.GUAVA
- 7.SEGUN
- 8 KRISHNACHURA'

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IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN THE URBAN AREA OF THE VILLAGE AND CONVINCE THE INHABITANTS TO TAKE EXTRA CARE OF THESE PLANTS.

PHOTO ALBUM

BANGABASI EVENING COLLEGE HAS ADOPTED A VILLAGE SIMURALI , DIST- NADIA ,WEST BENGAL

FOR GREEN AUDIT CAMP. 2015





PARTICIPANTS (GREEN VOLUNTEERS) OF GREEN AUDIT CAMP AT SIMURALI VILLAGE.



BAMBOO IS ONE OF THE DOMINANT TREE OF SIMURALI VILLAGE.



BEETLE NUT IS ANOTHER DOMINATE PLANT OF THE VILLAGE.



BANANA PLANTS

PLANTATION OF SAPLINGS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIOS OF SIMURALI.(PHOTO ALBUM).



LOCAL PEOPLE ARE ALSO INVOLVED IN PLANTATION PROGRAMME.



PLANTATION OF SAPLINGS AT THE COMPOUND OF A LOCAL PRIMARY SCHOOL

SOME OF THE LABELLED PLANTS TAGED BY THE THE GREEN VOULENTERS.

















SOME OF THE HERBAL PLANTS OF SIMURALI.



A LUXURIANT VEGETATION COMPRISING KULE KHARA.



VEGETATION COMPRISING TOUCH ME NOT PLANTS.



DENSE VEGETATION OF APANG



DENSE VEGETATION OF GHETU (CLERODENDRON SP.)



CHOTRA (LANTANA CAMARA) VEGETATION



SWARNA LATA (CUSCUTA SP.)



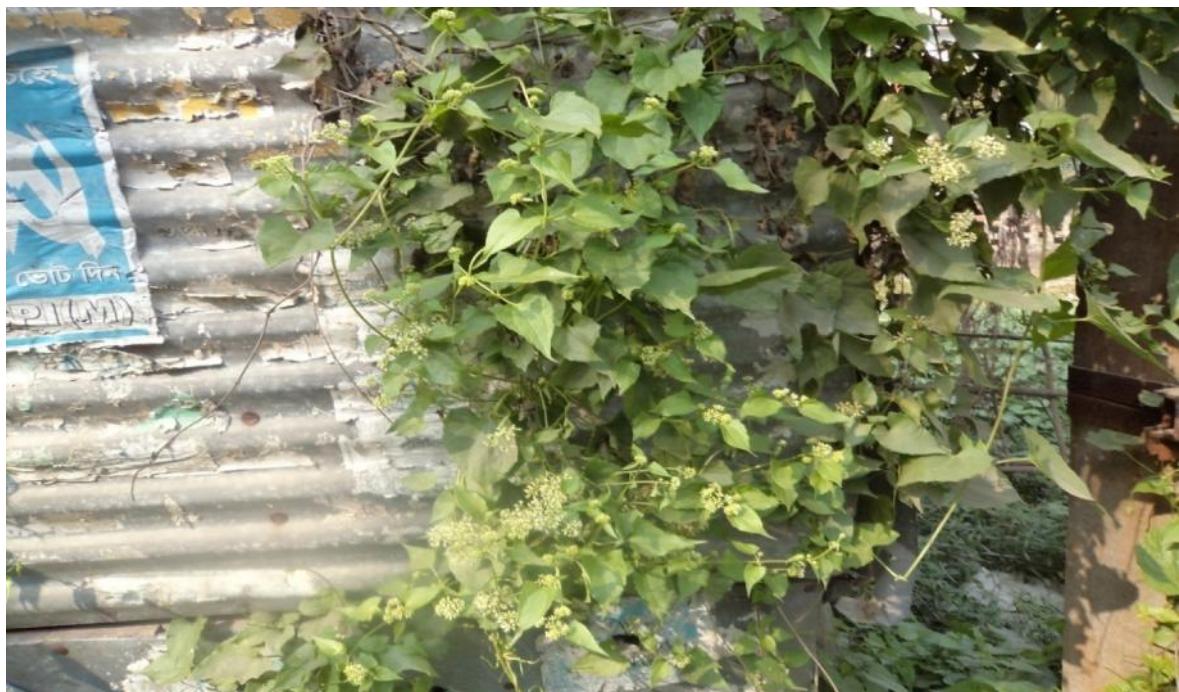
KACHOO PLANTS (COLOCASIA ESCULENTA)



BONBEGUN PLANT (SOLANUM TORVUM)



MIXED POPULATION OF POLYGONUM, RICINUS, & COLOCASIA SP.



CERTAIN PORTION OF MIKANIA CORDATA (TORULATA) PLANTS



PART OF IXORA SPECIES (RANGAN)



KOLKE PLANT (THEVETIA PERUVIANA)



A VEGETATION OF JUSTICIA SIMPLEX

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