

Enumeration of the Flowering Plants of Singha Durbar Premises, Kathmandu, Nepal

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Abstract

This study documented the trees, shrubs and herbs conserved in the gardens and premises of different offices in Singha Durbar, Kathmandu in 2017. A total of 229 plant species (Angiosperm=212 and Gymnosperm=17) belonging to 176 genera and 88 families have been documented. Among the documented plants, Asparagaceae =15, Compositae=12, Arecaceae =9, Rosaceae =9, Rutaceae =9, Cupressaceae =8 and Araceae =7 were dominant families. These plants were conserved mainly for greenery and ornamental purposes. Many plants were edible and medicinal too. Of the documented plants, 11 species were under various conservation and threat categories of CITES, Government of Nepal (Under forest Act, 1993) and IUCN. Rare, endangered, endemic and valuable plant species has to be managed with proper scientific information. The gardens in the Singha Durbar premises have conserved many exotic species as well.

Keywords: Categories, Conservation, Exotic, Garden, Native plants, Ornamental Plants

Introduction

Plants are the major components of world's biodiversity and an essential resource for human welfare and play a big role for the environmental balance. Human are intricately associated with plants not only for their food, clothes and shelter requirements but also for aesthetic fulfillments (Joshi, 2009; Bhattarai & Khadka, 2017). The relationship of humans and plants and love of flowers goes back to thousands of years in the history of human civilization (Harborne, 1984; Rai et al., 2010). Egyptians and Assyrians had understood the art of cultivation of flowers as early as 3000 BC. Greek and Romans, who inherited the methods of flower cultivation developed in Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia, further developed their interests and refined the culture of ornamental flowers. In the east, Japanese and Chinese gardeners developed independently their own charming tradition of gardening (Bajracharya et al., 1999). The history of ornamental gardening may be considered as aesthetic expressions of beauty through art and nature, a display of taste or style in civilized life, an expression of an individual's or culture's philosophy, and sometimes as a display of private status or national pride-in private and public landscapes.

Gardening practices have existed and evolved in Nepal with the interactions with the outer world. For instance, during the Malla period, gardens mostly used to be located at the backside of the palaces and the houses (Tiwari, 2016). However, after the ascension of the Ranas, gardens began to be located at the front of the palaces with traditional architecture in design. After the departure of the Ranas in 1950 AD, the costly, luxurious and big gardens designed in the premises of many palaces were fallen out, but cultivation of ornamental plants from different parts of the world still continues. There are different parks and gardens in Nepal but the practice of well managed sophisticated garden with large space and complex landscape with topiaries is not still practiced. With the growing unmanaged urbanization, more and more of the open areas are disappearing and much of the public open spaces have been encroached already (Bajracharya et al., 1997), resulting in consequences for public life and activity (Shrestha, 2001). Existing gardens in government offices are also destroyed to construct building and parking areas. But, recently Government Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Environment has been celebrating forest decade program from 2014-2023 AD, promoting plantation

with a slogan ***one home, one tree; one village, one forest; and one city many gardens*** (DOF, 2014) with the aim of development of forest in private and public land, construct garden in public places, urban forestry, biodiversity conservation and awareness by protecting rare, endangered and endemic plant species in private and public land including government offices with proper scientific information (MFSC, 2015). The present land use policy of Nepal also emphasized on greenery in private settlement and public places to develop a hygienic, beautiful, well-facilitated and safe human settlement in a planned and sustainable ways (MoLRM, 2015). The present study aims to document the existing status of flowering plants in the gardens of Singha Durbar premises and helps to planners for further beautification.

Materials and Methods

Study area

Singha Durbar (Lat. 27°41'50.28" N; Long. 85°19'30.72" E; Area 50 Hectare), which literally means the Lion's Palace, is located in the centre of Kathmandu Valley, to the north of the Babar Mahal and the east of Bhadrakali. It was built in neoclassical style by Chandra Shumsher JB Rana in 1903 AD (Pokharel, 2017) immediately after accession to the post of Prime Minister. There is a myth that once Chandra Shumsher, with his queen, was enjoying the eye catching view of the valley, he caught sight of a beautiful palace complex and asked his queen about it. The queen answered that it was known as Bagh Durbar. The King then declared that his palace would be even more famous and would be called "Singha Durbar" (Bhandari, 2014; Tandukar, 2017). The most amazing fact about Singha Durbar is that it was built in three years at the expense of 5 million Nepali rupees. Chandra Shumsher, after living for few years in the palace declared it the official residence of all prime ministers of Nepal after him and sold it to the Nepal Government for twenty million Nepali rupees. With the profit, he built nine more palaces in Kathmandu for his sons. The palace, in 1904, claimed to be the biggest and most luxurious palace in Asia and until

1973 was the largest government secretariat in Asia. The palace with 7 courtyards and 1700 rooms was occupied by successive Rana prime ministers until 1951. After this, the durbar became the government secretariat which boasted of housing every ministry within the same compound (Tandukar, 2017) until it was caught by fire and almost completely destroyed, except for the front wing on 9th July, 1973.

Set in a large area of well-trimmed lawns, it contained numerous gardens with exotic plants, a deer park, a polo ground, playing field, tennis courts, streams, fountains and lush green vegetation with finely spaced trees (Bhandari, 2014). After the end of Rana regime, Government of Nepal declared it as National Property and used Singha Durbar premises to house government offices. At present about 70% of the area is used for administrative purpose and the rest of the area is managed as gardens and landscapes. Since it is located in the centre of Kathmandu valley, its mean elevation is about 1,300 msl. with average temperature 18°C, average humidity 75% and the average rainfall 1400 millimetres (CBS, 2013).

Plant documentation and identification with necessary information

The different species of trees, shrubs and herbs conserved in the premises of Singha Durbar were enumerated in the month of March, April and May, 2017. The plants were listed with their scientific name. The unidentified plant specimens were identified with the help of various literatures (Polunin & Stainton, 1984; Stainton, 1988; Bajracharya et al., 1997; Shrestha, 1998; Press et al., 2000; Anonymous, 2008) and with experts of Department of Plant Resources, Kathmandu. The nomenclature of APG III was followed (www.theplantlist.org). Study also focused on whether rare, endangered, threatened plants were collected and conserved or not with proper scientific information. The plants were categorized either native or introduced (Bajracharya et al., 1997; Shrestha, 1998) or government protected, under CITES or under IUCN category by comparing the enumerated list with available literatures (HMG,

2001; DPR, 2012; DNPWC, 2018). The collected data about plants and different categorical variable values were presented quantitatively. By using Microsoft excel, data were coded, summarized, presented and analyzed. Moreover, prior to the field work, available literatures were collected and reviewed.

Results and Discussion

Of the documented 229 plant species (88 families and 177 genera), 212 were angiosperms (156 dicots and 56 monocots) and 17 were gymnosperms (Table 1). These were represented by highest numbers of herbs (84) followed by trees (78), shrubs (61), and climbers (6). The dominant family was Asparagaceae (15) followed by Compositae (12), Arecaceae (9), Rosaceae (9), Rutaceae (9) Cupressaceae (8) and Araceae (7). Similarly, 5 families had 6 spp. each, 4 families had 5 spp. each, 3 families had 4 spp. each, 4 families had 3 spp. each, 20 families had 2 spp. each and rest of the 44 families had one spp. each. Of the enumerated plants 35! (81 spp.) were native and 65! (148 spp.) were introduced as exotic species.

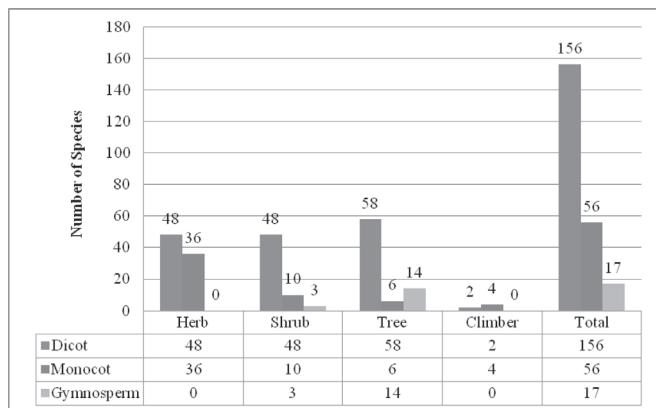


Figure 1: Life form of plants with their number

A total of 156 dicot plants ($H=48$; $Sh=48$; $T=58$; $Cl=2$) were enumerated in the Singha Durbar territory. These dicot plants were represented by primitive and old Magnolias to newly planted Citrus trees, exotic Avocado to native Hog plum trees, deciduous *Celtis* to evergreen *Cinnamomum* trees, Avenue tree *Polyalthia* to ornamental *Asters*, medicinal *Rauvolfia* to hedge plant *Euphorbia* and many more. Similarly, the territory was covered 56 species of monocot plants ($H=36$; $Sh=10$; $T=6$;

$Cl=4$). Mostly the ornamental monocots were recorded which were mainly perennial like *Asparagus*, *Beaucarnea*, *Canna*, *Caryota*, *Dracaena* etc. A total of 17 species of gymnosperms ($Sh = 3$, $T = 14$) were reported in this study. Some gymnosperms are slow growing plants which later on attain the size of medium to large sized tree (Figure 1). These were represented by native *Cycas pectinata* to exotic *Araucaria bidwillii*. Recently developed landscapes were prioritized with gymnosperms. Just concerning the garden flowers of Kathmandu valley, over 90% of the flowers are not native to Nepal or to the Himalayas (Bajracharya et al., 1997). They are either from African continent or South America or North America or subarctic region or native species of China and Japan or Mexico and Brazil (Shakya et al., 2001). The recorded ornamental garden flowers in this study were also exotic with hybrid cultivars.

Such a diversity of dicots to gymnosperms in small place with many primitive magnolias to advanced orchids, medicinal plants to ornamental flowers, common to rare species indicate that it is a unique repository of plants in the heart of Kathmandu. Similarly different landscapes of Rock garden, Rose garden, Canna garden, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) garden, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) garden have their own significance. Recently there is a massive plantation of fruits plants initiated by the office of Prime Minister. But, construction of small structures every year tarnished the beauty of the area and also made the area congested. Similarly, government has decided to construct a new parliament building at *Putali bagaicha*, a historical garden of Singha Durbar. Hence, there is instant requirement for the demarcation of land areas for different activities. For this purpose master plan should be prepared with broad consultation to the experts for its beatification by landscape design and management, avenue plantation, establishment of occasional plantation areas by Very Important Persons (VIPs) etc. The ornamental characteristics of plants like flower color, fruit, seasonal foliage color, bark categories, growth characteristics and the management issues such as

leaf and fruit litter, susceptibility to storm damage, pests and diseases, the selection of species, thinning, pruning, felling, tagging, etc. should be addressed by Ministry of Forests and Environment. For the name of beautification, plantation of exotic gymnosperms should be avoided, instead broad leaved native plants should be promoted which help in pollution control and provide food and shelter for birds and insects.

Introduction of many economically important plant species in Nepal dates back to 1850s during Rana regimes (Gotame et al., 2017). About the status of plants in Singha Durbar, 65% (148 spp.) were introduced as exotic plant species. Most of the plant species of Singha Durbar were introduced from Japan and China (Chitrakar, 2011) and some are used in cultural ceremonies as well. Similarly, 11 species were found under different conservation categories of CITES, IUCN, and Government protected list. Among them, 8 spp. were under single conservation category of either CITES (DNPWC, 2018), IUCN (DPR, 2012) or Government protected category (HMG, 2001) and three species were in multiple conservation category (Appendix 1). This information indicates that most of the plants were exotic, commonly available and neither of them was endemic (DPR, 2012).

Conclusions

Cultivation of ornamental flowers and planting around the home and office is a long practice. Introduction of many garden plant species in Nepal dates back to 1850s during Rana regimes. About the

present status of plants in Singha Durbar, 65% were introduced as exotic plant species because during the time of construction of Singha Durbar everything were imported from abroad including plants. Many of these plants still exist and now some indigenous plants are conserved in the premises of different ministries in Singha Durbar territory. Construction of artistic landscapes representing our own culture and style with topiaries of endangered animals should be prioritized. Similarly, orchid house, alpine plant house, tropical plant house, water garden etc. by introducing native and endemic plants becomes more significant in this area. Moreover, all the species should be tagged with necessary scientific information.

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Table 1: Flowering plants of Singha Durbar under different Conservation categories

S.N.	Name of Plant species	Conservation categories
1	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Government Protected (HMG, 2001)
2	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i>	IUCN (T)
3	<i>Cycas pectinata</i>	CITES (Appendix II); IUCN (EN)
4	<i>Cymbidium iridioides</i>	CITES (Appendix II)
5	<i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus</i>	IUCN (Vulnerable) (HMG, 2001)
6	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	CITES (Appendix II) (DNPWC, 2018)
7	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Government Protected
8	<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i> var. <i>Obovata</i>	CITES (Appendix III)
9	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	CITES (Appendix II); Government Protected (II); IUCN (EN)
10	<i>Rhynchosystylis retusa</i>	CITES (Appendix II)
11	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	CITES (Appendix II); Government Protected; IUCN (EN)

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Appendix 1: List of flowering plants in Singha Durbar premises, Kathmandu, Nepal

S.N.	Scientific name	Family	Plant Group	English name	Nepali name	Status	Uses
1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae	Dicot; T	Stone apple	बेल	Native	Religious; medicinal
2	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> Webb & Berthel.	Crassulaceae	Dicot; H	Saucer plant	क्रियारुपा	Introduced	Ornamental
3	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> (L.) Hoffmanns.	Amaryllidaceae	Monocot; H	Blue African lily	नीरकमल	Introduced	Ornamental
4	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; Sh	Century plant	क्वातुके	Introduced	Medicinal; a hedge plant whose leaves provide fibre.
5	<i>Agave attenuata</i> Salm-Dyck	Asparagaceae	Monocot; Sh	Fox tail agave	क्वातुके	Introduced	Ornamental; hedge plant
6	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	Leguminosae	Dicot; T	Silk tree	रातो घिरिष	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
7	<i>Aloe variegata</i> L.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Monocot; H	Tiger aloe	धीउड्हमरी	Introduced	Anti inflammatory; antimicrobial
8	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burn. f.	Plantaginaceae	Dicot; H	Snadragons	झागाटेफूल	Introduced	Anti inflammatory, antimicrobial
9	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> L.	Araucariaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Monkey puzzle tree	काँडे सल्लो	Introduced	Roasted seeds are edible; ornamental
10	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> Hook.	Araucariaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Norfolk Island pine	एल्केरिया	Introduced	Ornamental
11	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Salisb.) Franco	Araucariaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Marguerite daisy	अगरित्यम्	Introduced	Ornamental
12	<i>Argyreanthemum</i> sp.	Compositae	Dicot; Sh	Tropical milkweed	खुसानी कोशे फूल	Introduced	Excellent in butterfly gardens or as a cut flower. Milky sap is poisonous.
13	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Dicot; Sh	Foxtail fern	फक्स टेल कुरिलो	Introduced	Ornamental
14	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> (Kunth) Jessop	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Asparagus fern	करितो	Introduced	Ornamental
15	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i> (Kunth) Jessop	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Climbing asparagus	लहरे कुरिलो	Introduced	Ornamental
16	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> L.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; Cl	Broom fern asparagus	कुरिलो	Introduced	Ornamental
17	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i> Baker	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Bar room plant	यस्पिड्डा	Introduced	Ornamental
18	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i> Blume	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Azalea	एजेलिया	Introduced	Ornamental
19	<i>Azalea alabamensis</i> (Rehder) Ashe	Ericaceae	Dicot; Sh	Elephant's foot palm	नलिना	Introduced	Ornamental
20	<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i> Lem.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; T	(Nolina)	विगोनिया	Introduced	Ornamental
21	<i>Begonia cucullata</i> Wild.	Begoniaceae	Dicot; H	Wax begonia	गोलण्ठा	Introduced	Ornamental
22	<i>Begonia incarnata</i> Link & Otto	Begoniaceae	Dicot; H	Metal leaf begonia	विगोनिया	Introduced	Ornamental
23	<i>Begonia maculata</i> Reddi	Begoniaceae	Dicot; H	Spotted begonia	विगोनिया	Introduced	Ornamental
24	<i>Begonia masoniana</i> Ims. ex. Ziesenh.	Begoniaceae	Dicot; H	Iron-cross begonia	विगोनिया	Introduced	Ornamental
25	<i>Begonia picta</i> Sm.	Begoniaceae	Dicot; H	Painted leaf begonia	मगरकाँचे	Native	Ornamental; leaf stalk and stem are edible.
26	<i>Begonia scharffii</i> Hook.f.	Begoniaceae	Dicot; H	Elephant's ear begonia	हातीकाने विगोनिया	Introduced	Ornamental
27	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i> (Haw.) Sternb.	Saxifragaceae	Dicot; H	Bergenia	पाखन्देह	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
28	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Choisy	Nyctaginaceae	Dicot; Sh	Paper flower	बगमबेली	Introduced	Ornamental
29	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Dicot; H	Ornamental cabbage	केल	Introduced	Ornamental
30	<i>Bromelia neoregelia</i> L.B. Sm.	Bromeliaceae	Monocot; H	Fireball bromeliad	बोमेलिया	Introduced	Ornamental
31	<i>Brunfelsia pauciflora</i> (Cham & Schltdl.) Benth.	Solanaceae	Dicot; Sh	Yesterday, Today and tomorrow plant	तीलजाई	Introduced	Ornamental; rich in toxic alkaloid chemicals.
32	<i>Buddleja asiatica</i> Lour.	Scrophulariaceae	Dicot; T	Butterfly bush	भीमसेन पती	Native	Religious; used as fish poison and in skin diseases.

S.N.	Scientific name	Family	Plant Group	English name	Nepali name	Status	Uses
33	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	Buxaceae	Dicot; Sh	Box wood	कमत बक्स	Introduced	Ornamental, used as hedge.
34	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Dicot; T	Bottle brush	कल्पित	Introduced	Religious; ornamental and grown as avenue tree.
35	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	Dicot; Sh	Apple of Sodom	आँक	Native	Religious; medicinal
36	<i>Camellia japonica</i> L.	Theaceae	Dicot; Sh	Japanese camellia	चाइनिज गुरांस	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
37	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze	Theaceae	Dicot; Sh	Tea	चिया	Introduced	Hedge plant; used to make tea.
38	<i>Canna hybrida</i> Hort.	Cannaceae	Monocot; H	Canna	सर्वदा	Introduced	Ornamental; the roots are the source of canna starch.
39	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Monocot; T	Papaya	मेवा	Native	Fruits are used and food and vegetable.
40	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	Monocot; T	Solitary Fishtail Palm	फिसटेल पाम	Native	Ornamental
41	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Leguminosae	Dicot; T	Golden shower tree	राजबृंश	Native	Medicinal; ornamental; fodder; fuel wood
42	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Fagaceae	Dicot; T	Sweet chestnut	जापानिज कर्टुस	Introduced	Ornamental; roasted seeds are edible.
43	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Casuarinaceae	Dicot; T	Australian pine	क्षारजिरा	Introduced	Medicinal
44	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.Don	Apocynaceae	Dicot; H	Periwinkle	सद बहार फूल	Introduced	Medicinal; ornamental
45	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G.Don	Pinaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Cedar	देवदार धृष्णि	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
46	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Dicot; H	Cocks comb	चांगो फूल	Introduced	Ornamental; fodder, vegetable
47	<i>Celtis australis</i> L.	Capparaceae	Dicot; T	European nettle tree	खरी	Native	Fodder, fuel wood.
48	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Compositae	Dicot; H	Blue bottle, Corn flower	तैरङ्गी	Introduced	Ornamental
49	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Dicot; Sh	Queen of the night	रातकी राती	Introduced	Ornamental
50	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> (Lam.) L'Hér.	Solanaceae	Dicot; Sh	Golden cestrum	गोल्डन केस्ट्रियम	Introduced	Used as hedge plant
51	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	Rosaceae	Dicot; Sh	Japanese quince	रातो चेरी	Introduced	Ornamental; hedge plant
52	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A.Murray bis) Parl.	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Lawson cypress/Ginger pine	धुपी	Introduced	Ornamental
53	<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> Burret	Arecaceae	Monocot; H	Bamboo palm/reed palm	चामे डोरा पाम	Introduced	Ornamental
54	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L.	Arecaceae	Dicot; T	Miniature date palm	थाकल (फोनिक्स)	Native	Ornamental
55	<i>Choeroppondias axillaris</i> (Roxb.) B.L.Burt & A.W.Hill	Anacardiaceae	Dicot; T	Nepali hog plum	लस्ती	Native	Fruit are used to make pickle and candy.
56	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	Compositae	Dicot; H	Chrysanth	गोदावरी	Native	Ornamental; used as insecticides; help to reduce indoor air pollution.
57	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Pres	Lauraceae	Dicot; T	Camphor tree	कपर	Introduced	Medicinal
58	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i> (Wall.) Meisn.	Lauraceae	Dicot; T	Nepal camphor tree	सुगार्कोर्कीला	Native	Medicinal, used in muscular swelling.
59	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & Ebrem.	Lauraceae	Dicot; T	Indian bay leaf	तेजपात	Native	Spices; medicinal
60	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Lime	कागती	Native	Fruits are source of Vitamin C and also used to make pickle.
61	<i>Citrus japonica</i> Thunb.	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Kumquat	मतला	Introduced	Ornamental; fruit edible.
62	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr.	Rutaceae	Dicot; T	Pummelo/Shaddock	झेगटे	Native	Fruit edible.
63	<i>Citrus ×jambhiri</i> Lush.	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Rough lemon	ज्ञामीर	Native	Fruit edible.
64	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Orange tree	सुराला	Native	Pulp is an excellent source of vitamin A& C and potassium.

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65	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Sweet orange	जुतार	Native	Sources of Vitamin C.
66	<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</i> Balf.f.	Lamiaceae	Dicot; Cl	Bleeding heart vine	झर्मीहुड हट	Introduced	Ornamental
67	<i>Clivia miniata</i> (Lindl.) Bosse	Amaryllidaceae	Monocot; H	Kafir lily	किलमीया	Introduced	Ornamental
68	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (L.) Rumph. ex A.Juss.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot; Sh	Croton	कोटोन	Introduced	Ornamental
69	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> Hogg ex Sweet	Compositae	Dicot; H	Early sunrise	कोरेप्सीस	Introduced	Ornamental
70	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i> Cav.	Compositae	Dicot; H	Sulfur cosmos	कसमस	Introduced	Ornamental
71	<i>Cotoneaster ellipticus</i> (Lindl.) Loudon	Rosaceae	Dicot; Sh	Nepal Loquat	माया	Native	Ripen fruits are edible and also made into jams and jellies.
72	<i>Crinum ornatum</i> (Aiton) Herb.	Amaryllidaceae	Monocot; H	Milk and Wine lily	चार्ट्रिफल	Introduced	Ornamental
73	<i>Ctenanthe lanceolata</i> Petersen	Marantaceae	Monocot; Sh	Bamburanta	मराटा	Introduced	Ornamental
74	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> Kunth	Lythraceae	Dicot; Sh	Cigar plant	सूखा फूल	Introduced	Ornamental; fodder
75	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D. Don	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Hymalian cypress	धृषी (राज सल्व)	Native	Ornamental; incense; construction material
76	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> Hartw.	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Gold crest	गोल्डेन धृषी	Introduced	Ornamental
77	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Mediterranean cypress/ Pencil pine	पेस्तील धृषी	Introduced	Ornamental
78	<i>Cycas pectinata</i> Buch.-Ham.	Cycadaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Nepal cycas/Assam cycal	थाकल	Native	Ornamental; tender fleshy shoots are eaten as vegetable, seeds are also edible.
79	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> Thunb.	Cycadaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Sago palm	साइकस	Introduced	Ornamental; the young emergent leaves are used as vegetable.
80	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i> Mill.	Primulaceae	Dicot; H	Sowbread/Persian cyclamen	साइक्लोमेन	Introduced	Ornamental
81	<i>Cymbidium iridioides</i> D. Don	Orchidaceae	Monocot; H	Iris-like Cymbidium		Native	Ornamental
82	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf	Poaceae	Monocot; H	Lemongrass	लेमनग्रास	Native	Leaves and oil used as medicine. Leaf and steam also used as culinary.
83	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Monocot; H	Umbrella sedge	ठूलो मोथे	Introduced	Ornamental; roots have antibacterial and antifungal properties.
84	<i>Cyrtanthus mackenii</i> Hook.f.	Amaryllidaceae	Monocot; H	Fire lily	लीली	Introduced	Ornamental
85	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i> Cav.	Compositae	Dicot; H	Garden Dahlia	लाहुरे फूल	Native	Dye is obtained from the flowers; root tuber is rich in insulin.
86	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Dicot; H	Sweet William	डायन्ट्	Introduced	Ornamental
87	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Dicot; H	Carnation/Clove pink	कार्नेसन	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
88	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i> (Jacq.) Schott	Araceae	Monocot; H	Dumb cane	डाइफेनबेकिया	Introduced	Ornamental
89	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Dicot; H	Foxglove/Digitalis	वायधमुखे फूल	Introduced	Ornamental; main source of digoxin (to treat heart failure) for the pharmaceutical industry.
90	<i>Diopyros kaki</i> L.f.	Ebenaceae	Dicot; T	Japanese Persimmon	हलवाखेद	Introduced	Fruit edible.
91	<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i> (Burm.f.) N.E.Br.	Aizoaceae	Dicot; H	Living stone daisy	आइस लाट	Introduced	Ornamental
92	<i>Dracaena braunii</i> Engl.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; Sh	Ribbon Dracaena	ड्रायसीनिया	Introduced	Ornamental

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93	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; Sh	Cornstalk dracaena	कर्न पालान्ट	Introduced	Ornamental
94	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> Lam.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; Sh	Dragon tree	ड्रॅगनीया	Introduced	Ornamental
95	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Dicot; Sh	Pigeon berry	तीलकढाई	Introduced	Ornamental, grown as hedge plant.
96	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i> (H.Wendl.) Beentje & J.Dransf.	Arecaceae	Monocot; Sh	Yellow palm	पूरिका पाम	Introduced	Ornamental
97	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> R.Br.	Boraginaceae	Dicot; T	Koda tree/ Brown-ceder	सेतो लोधो, नालसुरा	Native	The fruit is edible; plant is used for roadside plantings.
98	<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> L.	Elaeocarpaceae	Dicot; T	Bead tree	खदाख	Native	Religious; used in remedy for blood pressure and heart ailments.
99	<i>Epiphyllum oxypetalum</i> (DC.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Dicot; H	Orchid cactus	ओर्किड क्याक्टस	Introduced	Ornamental
100	<i>Erythrina cristagalli</i> L.	Leguminosae	Dicot; T	Coral tree	फलेदा	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
101	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> Cham.	Papaveraceae	Dicot; H	California poppy	पितमर	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
102	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh.	Myrtaeae	Dicot; T	Red river gum	मसला रुख	Introduced	Medicinal
103	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz.	Celastraceae	Dicot; Sh	Spindle/Winter creeper	इन्वर्ट क्रीपर	Introduced	Ornamental
104	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> Thunb.	Celastraceae	Dicot; Sh	Evergreen spindle	इवर्ग्रीन स्पिंडल	Introduced	Ornamental
105	<i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot; Sh	Caribbean copper plant	कोटिनस	Introduced	Ornamental; the milky sap is poisonous.
106	<i>Euphorbia milii</i> Des Moul.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot; Sh	Crown of thorns	सिमरी	Introduced	Ornamental; latex is applied to sprains and also used as fish poison.
107	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd. ex Klotzsch	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot; Sh	Poinsettia	लालुपाते	Native	Ornamental; latex is applied in boils.
108	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot; Sh	Royle's spurge	सिर्टिङ्की	Native	Medicinal; hedge plant
109	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (L.) Gasp.	Moraceae	Dicot; T	Banyan fig	बर	Native	Religious; medicinal
110	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Moraceae	Dicot; T	Weeping fig	समी	Native	Religious; medicinal
111	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	Moraceae	Dicot; T	Rubber fig	रबर लालान्ट	Native	Ornamental; source of latex
112	<i>Ficus lacor</i> Buch.-Ham.	Moraceae	Dicot; T	Java fig	काञ्चो	Native	Medicinal; food; fodder
113	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Dicot; T	Boodi tree / Sacred fig	पीपल	Native	Religious; medicinal
114	<i>Fraxinus floribunda</i> Wall.	Oleaceae	Dicot; T	Himalayan ash	लाकरी	Native	Medicinal
115	<i>Fuchsia hybrida</i> hort. ex Siebert & Voss	Onagraceae	Dicot; Sh	Lady's ear drops	कुण्ठा कली (फुचिस्य)	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
116	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> J.Ellis	Rubiaceae	Dicot; Sh	Cape jasmine	इट्रकमल	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
117	<i>Gazania rigens</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Compositae	Dicot; H	Treasure flower	याहज्जेन	Introduced	Ornamental
118	<i>Gazania x hybrida</i>	Compositae	Dicot; H	Treasure flower	गजनीया	Introduced	Ornamental
119	<i>Gerbera maxima</i> (D. Don) Beauverd	Compositae	Dicot; H	Daisy	जर्बेरा	Introduced	Ornamental
120	<i>Gladiolus grandiflorus</i> Andrews.	Iridaceae	Monocot; H	Sword lily	लालडुलस	Introduced	Ornamental
121	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	Proteaceae	Dicot; T	Silky oak	कागोमीदो	Native	Grown as an avenue tree; religious
122	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Dicot; Sh	China rose	हेविक्स म रातो	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
123	<i>Hippocratea vitellina</i> (L'Hér.) Herb.	Amaryllidaceae	Monocot; H	Amaryllis	द्वाङ्क फूल	Introduced	Ornamental.
124	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> (Thunb.) Ser.	Hydrangeaceae	Dicot; Sh	Bigleaf hydrangea	हंसराज	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
125	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Dicot; H	Evergreen Candytuft	स्पाइटरक्ट	Introduced	Ornamental
126	<i>Impatiens halsamiana</i> L.	Balsaminaceae	Dicot; H	Balsam	तिउरी	Introduced	Ornamental
127	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D. Don	Bignoniaceae	Dicot; T	Blue jacaranda	झंगेरी फूल	Introduced	Grown as an avenue tree and fuel wood.

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128	<i>Jasminum humile</i> L.	Oleaceae	Dicot; Sh	Yellow Jasmine, Nepal Jasmine	जाई फूल	Native	Ornamental, as hedge plant; medicinal
129	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> (Burm.f.) Andrews	Oleaceae	Dicot; Sh	Star Jasmine/Downy Jasmine.	बेली फुप्प	Introduced	Religious; ornamental; medicinal
130	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Juglandaceae	Dicot; T	Common walnut	ओखर	Native	Medicinal; bark used in dye.
131	<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; Sh	Common juniper	धुपी	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
132	<i>Juniperus squamata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; Sh	Single seed juniper	धुपी	Native	Ornamental; used as incense
133	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i> Wash. & L.B. Sm.	Acanthaceae	Dicot; Sh	Beloperone	बेले पिरन	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
134	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> (L.) Oken	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Monocot; H	Red hot poker	घोगे फूल	Introduced	Ornamental
135	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	Lythraceae	Dicot; T	Crape Myrtle	असारे फूल	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
136	<i>Linistonia chinensis</i> (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart.	Arecaceae	Monocot; Sh	Chinese fan palm	टाइपार पास, जगर	Introduced	Ornamental
137	<i>Magnolia × soulangeana</i> Soul.-Bod.	Magnoliaceae	Dicot; T	Saucer magnolia	रक्त कमल	Introduced	Ornamental
138	<i>Magnolia bentoniensis</i> (Craib) H.Keng	Magnoliaceae	Dicot; T	Purple magnolia	मोटे चाप	Introduced	Ornamental
139	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae	Dicot; T	Golden michelia	चाँप	Native	Ornamental; medicinal; timber
140	<i>Magnolia coco</i> (Lour.) DC.	Magnoliaceae	Dicot; T	Chinese magnolia	चिनिया चम्पा	Introduced	Ornamental
141	<i>Magnolia figo</i> (Lour.) DC.	Magnoliaceae	Dicot; Sh	Port wine magnolia	करतकन चम्पा	Introduced	Ornamental
142	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Dicot; T	Large tree magnolia/ Bull bay	खु रु कमल	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
143	<i>Mahonia napaulensis</i> DC.	Berberidaceae	Dicot; Sh	Nepal mahonia	जमाने मान्दो / मान्दे चूर्णी	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
144	<i>Malus pumila</i> Mill.	Rosaceae	Dicot; T	Apple	स्थाउ	Introduced	The fruit is source of minerals and vitamins.
145	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> Cav.	Malvaceae	Dicot; Sh	Waxmallow/Sleeping hibiscus	हेविक्सस रातो खुसानी फूल	Native	Ornamental; flowers are used to make herbal teas.
146	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Dicot; T	Mango	आंप	Native	Medicinal; fruit pulp is edible.
147	<i>Maranta leuconeura</i> E.Morren	Marantaceae	Monocot; H	Prayer plant	मरटा	Introduced	Ornamental
148	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Meliaceae	Dicot; T	Chinaberry tree	बकाइनो	Native	Medicinal
149	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Dicot; H	Japanese mint	वावरी फूल, तुल्मी	Introduced	Medicinal
150	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Dicot; H	Spear mint/ Garden mint	पूदिना	Native	Medicinal
151	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Dicot; H	Four o'clock flower	लंकशंकी	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
152	<i>Molinaria crassifolia</i> Baker	Hypoxidaceae	Monocot; H	Weevil-wort	स्यालाश्रेति, धोतीस्त्रो	Native	Medicinal
153	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.	Araceae	Monocot; H	Swiss Cheese plant	मस्टेरा	Introduced	Ornamental; fruit edible
154	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	Dicot; T	White mulberry	किम्बु	Native	Medicinal; fodder
155	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Curry tree	मीठा तिम	Native	Medicinal; spices
156	<i>Myrica esculenta</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Myricaceae	Dicot; T (Seedling)	Bay berry	काफल	Native	Medicinal; fruit edible.
157	<i>Nageia nagi</i> (Thunb.) Kuntze	Podocarpaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Asian bayberry	पोडोकार्पस	Introduced	Ornamental
158	<i>Nandina domestica</i> Thunb.	Berberidaceae	Dicot; Sh	Sacred bamboo	नर्दन	Introduced	Ornamental; all parts of the plant are poisonous.
159	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Monocot; H	Daffodil/Lent lily	युनकेशरी	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal; cultural use
160	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Dicot; Sh	Oleander/Rose bay	करविर	Introduced	Ornamental

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161	<i>Nyctanthus arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	Dicot; Sh	Night-flowering Jasmine	पार्जनात	Native	Medicinal; religious
162	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> (Thunb.) Ker Gawl.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Mondo grass/dwarf lilyturf	सुपरि थाँस	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
163	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> Jacq.	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Star-of-Bethlehem	झापी फलू	Introduced	Ornamental
164	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> Lour.	Oleaceae	Dicot; Sh	Sweet osmanthus/Tea olive	मिरिङ्गे	Native	Used in perfumery and as a flavouring.
165	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i> Nees	Acanthaceae	Dicot; Sh	Golden shrimp plant	बेल शिरन	Introduced	Ornamental
166	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i> (L.) L'Hér.	Geraniaceae	Dicot; H	Ivy geranium	हयाहारीङ्ग जिरानियम	Introduced	Ornamental
167	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton	Geraniaceae	Dicot; H	Horse-shoe pelargonium	पेटोर्गनियम	Introduced	Ornamental
168	<i>Pericallis cruenta</i> (L'Hér.) Bolle	Compositae	Dicot; H	Star Cineraria	सिनेरिया	Introduced	Ornamental
169	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	Lauraceae	Dicot; T	Avocado/Alligator Pear	एम्बेकाडो	Introduced	Fruit is highly nutritious.
170	<i>Petunia hybrida</i> Vilm.	Solanaceae	Dicot; H	Petunia	पिटुनिया	Introduced	Ornamental
171	<i>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</i> Schott ex Endl.	Araceae	Monocot; Cl	Tree philodendron	फिलोडेंड्रन	Introduced	Ornamental
172	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Areceae	Monocot; T	Wild date palm	जगर पाम, फोनिक्स पाम	Introduced	Ornamental; fruit edible, cardiotonic and gastric stimulant.
173	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	Dicot; T	Myrobalan, Indian gooseberry	अमला बिरवा	Native	Fruit is highly nutritious; medicinal
174	<i>Pilea cadierei</i> Gagnep. & Guillaumin	Urticaceae	Dicot; H	Aluminium plant		Introduced	Ornamental
175	<i>Pilea peperomioides</i> Diels	Urticaceae	Monocot; H	Chinese money plant		Introduced	Ornamental
176	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sarg.	Pinaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Long leaved Pine/Chir pine	खोटे सल्लो	Native	Medicinal; timber
177	<i>Pinus virginiana</i> Mill.	Pinaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Scrub pine	गोल्डेन सल्लो	Introduced	Ornamental
178	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Chinese thuja	मधुर पंखी	Introduced	Ornamental
179	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae	Dicot; T	Ashoka tree	अशोक	Introduced	Ornamental; grown as an avenue tree.
180	<i>Populus × canadensis</i> Moench	Salicaceae	Dicot; T	Aspen	लहरे पीपल	Introduced	Used to make veneer and plywood.
181	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.	Rosaceae	Dicot; T	Cherry plum	आल्चा	Native	Fruit edible
182	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don	Rosaceae	Dicot; T	Sorу cherry	पैद्धी	Native	Fruit edible
183	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Rosaceae	Dicot; T	Plum	आरुच्छडा	Native	Fruit edible
184	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	Rosaceae	Dicot; T	Peach	आरु	Native	Medicinal
185	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Dicot; T	Guava	अम्बा	Native	Fruit edible; medicinal
186	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Leguminosae	Dicot; T	Red sandalwood	रक्त चत्वन	Introduced	Heartwood is medicinal.
187	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	Dicot; Sh	Pomegranate	अनार	Introduced	Fruit edible; medicinal.
188	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Rosaceae	Dicot; T	Common pear	नासपाती	Native	Fruit edible
189	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Dicot; H	Persian buttercup	रानी कमल	Introduced	Ornamental
190	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae	Dicot; Sh	Indian snake root	चाँदमस्त्रा, सर्पगत्या	Native	Medicinal, ornamental
191	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier	Areceae	Monocot; T	Majesty palm	रेक्षीना पाम	Introduced	Ornamental
192	<i>Raphidophora decursiva</i> (Roxb.) Schott	Araceae	Monocot; Cl	Creeping Philodendron	कर्किचाटी	Native	Medicinal
193	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> (Thunb.) Henry	Areceae	Monocot; T	Broadleaf lady palm	रेखिज पाम	Introduced	Ornamental
194	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm.	Ericaceae	Dicot; T (Sapling)	Rhododendron	गुण्डा	Native	Ornamental; medicinal.
195	<i>Rhynchosyris retusa</i> (L.) Blume	Orchidaceae	Monocot; H	The blunt Rhynchosylyis		Native	Ornamental

S.N.	Scientific name	Family	Plant Group	English name	Nepali name	Status	Uses
196	<i>Rosa alba</i> L.	Rosaceae	Dicot; Sh	Rose	गुलाफ	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
197	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Dicot; H	Rosemary	रोजमरी	Introduced	Medicinal
198	<i>Salix babylonica</i> L.	Salicaceae	Dicot; T	Weeping willow	वैषा	Introduced	Medicinal
199	<i>Salvia splendens</i> Sellow ex Schult.	Lamiaceae	Dicot; H	Hybrid sage	साल्विया	Introduced	Ornamental
200	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Prain	Asparagaceae	Monocot; H	Snake plant	सर्प कारातुक	Introduced	Ornamental; removes toxin from air and also removes carbon dioxide at night.
201	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Dicot; T (Sapling)	Indian sandalwood	श्रीखण्ड	Introduced	Religious; medicinal
202	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	Sapindaceae	Dicot; T	Soap nut	रिट्टा	Native	Medicinal
203	<i>Schefflera pueckleri</i> (K.Koch) Frodin	Araliaceae	Dicot; H	Umbrella tree	टुप्पीडुयान्ध्यस	Introduced	Ornamental
204	<i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> (Haw.) Moran	Cactaceae	Monocot; H	Christmas cactus	क्रिसमस क्राक्टस	Introduced	Ornamental
205	<i>Sedum album</i> L.	Crassulaceae	Dicot; H	White stonecrop	लिडम	Introduced	Ornamental
206	<i>Spathiphyllum</i> sp.	Araceae	Monocot; H	Peace lily	स्ट्रीपलहलम	Introduced	Ornamental
207	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i> Regel & K.Koch	Strelitziaceae	Monocot; H	White bird of Paradise	जंगली केरा	Introduced	Ornamental
208	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> Banks	Strelitziaceae	Monocot; H	Bird of Paradise	स्कर्गाको चरा	Introduced	Ornamental
209	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i> Schott	Araceae	Monocot; Cl	Arrowhead plant	सिंगारीयम	Introduced	Ornamental
210	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Dicot; T	Java plum	जामन	Native	Fruit edible; medicinal
211	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston	Myrtaceae	Dicot; T	Rose apple	गुलाब जामुन	Native	Fruit edible; medicinal
212	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Compositae	Dicot; H	African Mari gold	सयपर्णी	Native	Ornamental; medicinal
213	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Zucc.	Taxaceae	Gymnosperm; Sh	Himalayan yew	तौठ सल्ला	Native	Medicinal
214	<i>Tecomaria stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	Bignoniaceae	Dicot; T	Yellow bells	घण्टीफूल	Introduced	Ornamental
215	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Dicot; T (Sapling)	Chebulic myrobalan	हर्दी	Native	Medicinal
216	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Gymnosperm; T	Arborvitae/Cedar	थुजा (सिडर)	Introduced	Ornamental, used for hedge; leaf oil has antibacterial, antifungal, antiseptic and insect repellent properties.
217	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i> (Rose) D.R.Hunt	Commelinaceae	Monocot; H	Purple heart	जेंबियाना	Introduced	Ornamental
218	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i> Bosse	Commelinaceae	Monocot; H	Zebrina	जेंबियाना	Introduced	Ornamental
219	<i>Urtica ardens</i> Link	Urticaceae	Dicot; H	Himalayan Nettle	सिस्तो	Native	Medicinal
220	<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> Jones	Caprifoliaceae	Dicot; H	Indian Valerian	सुगच्छबाल	Native	Medicinal
221	<i>Viola tricolor</i> L.	Violaceae	Dicot; H	Pansy	पेंजी	Introduced	Ornamental
222	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Vitaceae	Dicot; Cl (Linas)	Common grape vine	आंगूर	Introduced	Fruit edible
223	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> A.K.Irvine	Arecaceae	Monocot; Sh	Foxtail Palm	फक्सटेल पाम	Native	Ornamental
224	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i> L.	Aspergaceae	Monocot; Sh	Mound lily	युका पाम	Introduced	Ornamental; medicinal
225	<i>Zamia pumila</i> L.	Zamiaceae	Gymnosperm; Sh	Woody cycad	जामिया	Introduced	Ornamental
226	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> (L.) Spreng.	Araceae	Monocot; H	Arum lily/Calla lily	शंख फूल	Introduced	Ornamental
227	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC.	Rutaceae	Dicot; Sh	Prickly ash	टिमुर	Native	Medicinal; spices
228	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> L.	Compositae	Dicot; H	Pumila iliput	सुन्दरी फूल	Introduced	Ornamental
229	<i>Ziziphus xiangchengensis</i> Y.L. Chen & P.K. Chou	Rhamnaceae	Dicot; Sh	Chinese jujuba	चोधिंचित	Native	Religious

Note : H=Herb; Sh= Shrub; T=Tree; Cl=Climber