

GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2018-19

GOVT. COLLEGE SANAWAL DIST- BALRAMPUR (C.G.)



SUBMITTED TO
Internal Quality Assurance Cell

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GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2020-21

INTRODUCTION- Green Audit is a process of systematic identification, quality analysis, quantification recording reporting and analysis of numerous constituents of the environmental diversity present in the college premises. The main objective of green audit is to maintain the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green audit is a valuable means for a college to determine how and where they are using the most energy or Other resources; the college can then think about how to implement changes and make saving. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values and ethics. It provides staff and student better understanding of green impact on campus. If self exploration is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus the green audit is an essential matter which can reflect the ability of institute's contribution to the environment. As environmental sustainability is more important.

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to various environmental crises. On these background it is very essential to make the green audit of the campus by adopting green campus for the institute which can be able to manage the use of resources for a long term. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council New Delhi (NAAC) has it mandatory that all higher educational institutions should submit an annual green audit report.

OBJECTIVE

Green audit has become very important which shows the self assessment of the institution present environmental issues as well as their management in a very sustainable way. Government College Sanawal is very much active in this aspect and we are constitutionally putting efforts to keep the campus eco-friendly which affects on students education . Therefore the objectives of the present green audit is identify, quantify, recording and priority wise framework of environmental sustainability in compliance with the

applicable regulation Policies and standards on this aspects the main objective of Government College Sanawal green audit are as follows:

- **To map the geographical location of Government College Sanawal.**
- **Documentation of the floral diversity of the campus**

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the green audit of Government College Sanawal is to ensure that the practice followed in the campus are in accordance with the green policy of the country. The methodology includes: collection of data physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation and data.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Government College Sanawal which was established on 29.04.2011 with three faculty arts, commerce, then in the first session only 75 students had taken admission in this college in the number of 58 and 17 only, which increased to three in the session 2014-15. The Faculty has increased to 104 in Arts, 55 in Science and 17 in Commerce respectively. In the session 2014-15, ten colleges also got the responsibility of examination center for self-study students. This increased the enrollment of the college. In the session 2017-18, the number of regular students increased to 337 and in the main examination 2018, 800 students appeared in this examination center including regular self-study and students of government college Ramchandrapur. Today the college has a National Service Scheme unit of 100 seats, the college is run in a new building with its own facilities. Water purifiers and water coolers, toiletries, furniture, books and sports materials are also available in the library for the students. There is a book bank scheme for SC / ST students. The college is located away from the main population of the city - in a peaceful environment in the hilly area, which is located 300 meters on the Sanawal-Ramchandrapur main road and an asphalt road is built up to the college. The construction work of the boundary wall of the building is going on, two gates have also been installed in front. The work of construction of staff quarters (staff accommodation) has also started in the campus. Cycle stand facility is available. Proposals for starting postgraduate courses have been sent to the government. There is a public participation committee in the college.

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

The vision of Government College Sanawal is to mold the students in to responsible citizens with education advance knowledge and moral values for a happy society. The college makes a student friendly environment for learners comfortable with the digital world. To develop in the students a sense of environmental consciousness and awareness. To enhance proper skill for ensuring the employability of the students. To communicate with larger community sharing knowledge and experiences needed to sustain both individually and socially.

GREEN AUDITING

Government College Sanawal has adopted the green campus system for environmental sustainability. Green auditing is based on a lower environmental footprint with higher literacy of environmental sustainability. The goal is to minimize the carbon dioxide emission, energy and water use and recycling the energy resources and make the atmosphere of the campus healthy which affect students health.

OBSERVATION FOR MAKING A GREEN CAMPUS





GPS LOCATION OF GOVT. COLLEGE SANAWAL



LIST OF PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE CAMPUS DURING THE FIELD VISIT.

S.N.	Common name	Botanical name	No.	Family
1.	Giloy	<i>Tenospora cordifolia</i>	01	Manispermaceae
2.	Maxican poppy	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	02	Papaveraceae
3.	Chinese evergreen	<i>Aglaonema Commutatum</i>	02	Araceae
4.	Vanuatu Fan Palm	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	01	Arecaceae
5.	Coconut palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	02	Arecaceae
6.	Roebelin palm	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	02	Arecaceae
7.	Broadleaf Palm- Lily	<i>Cordyline Fruticosa</i>	01	Asparagaceae
8.	Dragon tree	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	01	Asparagaceae
9.	Song-of-india	<i>Dracaena Reflexa</i>	01	Asparagaceae
10.	Spanish - dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	01	Asparagaceae
11.	Golden spoon	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	01	Malpighiaceae
12.	Glory-bower	<i>Clerodendrum chinense</i>	01	Lamiaceae
13.	Vana Tulsi	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	-	Lamiaceae
14.	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	01	Lamiaceae
15.	Bankok teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	53	Lamiaceae
16.	Lemon	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	01	Rutaceae
17.	Basketplant	<i>Callisia Fragens</i>	02	Commelinace
18.	Moses-in- the- cradle	<i>Tradescantia Spathacea</i>	01	Commelinace
19.	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	01	Anacardiaceae
20.	Variegated Croton	<i>Codiaeun variegatum</i>	01	Euphorbiaceae
21.	Ratanjot plant	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	02	Euphorbiaceae
22.	Dudhiya grass	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	-	Euphorbiaceae
23.	Slipper Flower	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i>	02	Euphorbiaceae
24.	Pigeonberry	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	02	Verbenaceae
25.	Moss-Rose	<i>Portuylaca grandiflora</i>	01	Protulacaceae
26.	Marigold	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	02	Compositae
27.	Chhota datura	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	-	Compositae
28.	Bengal kino	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	10	Fabaceae
29.	Rosarypea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	-	Fabaceae
30.	Ashoka tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	179	Fabaceae
31.	Shirish tree	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	01	Fabaceae

32.	Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	01	Leguminosae
33.	Karroothron	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	01	Leguminosae
34.	Charota	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	-	Leguminosae
35.	Balihari	<i>Sida acuta</i>	-	Malvaceae
36.	Rose	<i>Rosa sinensis</i>	01	Rosaceae
37.	Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	01	Rubiaceae
38.	Chilbil	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	03	Ulmaceae
39.	Stone pelt	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	15	Crassulaceae
40.	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	01	Myrtaceae
41.	Yellow fruit night sha	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>	02	Solanaceae
42.	Peppers	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	02	Solanaceae
43.	Besharm Plant	<i>Lpomoea carnea</i>	-	Convolvulaceae
44.	Giant milkweed	<i>Calotropis giagantea</i>	05	Apocynaceae
45.	Cape periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	10	Apocynaceae
46.	Datura	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	02	Solanaceae
47.	Mahuwa	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	10	Sapotaceae
48.	Gajar ghas	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	-	Asteraceae
49.	Black jack	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	-	Asteraceae
50.	Christmasbush	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	02	Asteraceae
51.	Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	12	Zingiberaceae
52.	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	-	Verbanaceae
53.	Bhumi amla	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	-	Phyllanthaceae
54.	Peepul tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	1	Moraceae
55.	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	-	Caricaceae
56.	Barbados aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	05	Xanthorrhoeaceae
57.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	02	Meliaceae
58.	Ber	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>	02	Rhamnaceae
59.	Indian gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	01	Phyllanthaceae
60.	Brazilian Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle leucocephala</i>	-	Araliaceae

61.	Dwarf Umbrella tree	-	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	-	Araliaceae
62.	Aerva		<i>Aerva lanata</i>	-	Amaranthaceae
63.	Amrul		<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	-	Oxalidaceae
64.	Nilgiri		<i>Eucalyptus</i>	01	Myrtaceae
65.	Norfolk Island-Pine		<i>Araucaria hetetophylla</i>	02	Araucariaceae
66.	Nothern White-cedar		<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	01	Cupressaceae
67.	Umbrella sedge		<i>Cyperus iria</i>	02	Cyparaceae
68.	Annual bluegrass		<i>Poa annua</i>	-	Poaceae
69.	Bamboo		<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	02	Poaceae
70.	Cans grass		<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	-	Poaceae
71.	Bermuda grass		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	-	Poaceae

Table: List of plant species of Governmant College Sanawal

PLANT DESCRIPTION AND THEIR USES-

1. Giloy- – Giloy is scientifically known as Tinospora Cordifolia or Guduchi in Hindi. The stem of Giloy is considered highly effective because of its high nutritional content and the alkaloids found in it but the root and leaves also can be used. According to a shloka of Charak Samhita, Giloy is one of the main herbs with a bitter taste. It is used in various disorders and also helps alleviate Vata and Kapha dosha. Giloy also gets its name Heart-leaved moonseed by its heart-shaped leaves and its reddish fruit.



2. Maxican poppy- Argemone Mexicana, the Mexican poppy, also known as Mexican poppy, Yellow thistle, Mexican pricklepoppy, Prickly poppy, Amapolas del Campo, Bermuda Thistle, Brahmadanti, Caruancho, Gamboge Thistle and Flowering Thistle, is a robust and erect herb with decorative yellow flower. Mexican poppy possess analgesic, antispasmodic, hallucinogenic, sedative, ant- bacterial, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is used to treat various health problems.



3. Chinese evergreen - Uses of *Aglaonema*: ground cover, mass planting, landscaping; container or above-ground planter; suitable for growing indoors. How to care for Chinese Evergreen? The plant will survive in peat, sand and perlite. Usually these hardy plants enjoy moist soil that is allowed to dry slightly before you water it.



4. Vanuatu Fan Palm- Traditiona uses: The large umbrella-size leaves of *Licuala grandis* are used for thatching. Disease & Pests: Generally, it's free of serious diseases and pests, protect against mealy bugs on matured fruits. Protect from frost.



5. Coconut palm- The coconut tree is a member of the palm tree. It is one of the most useful trees in the world and is often referred to as the "tree of life". It provides food, fuel, cosmetics, folk medicine and building materials, among many other uses. Medicinal uses have been attributed to coconut palm. The roots are considered antipyretic and diuretic. Milk of young coconut is diuretic, laxative, antidiarrhoeic and counteracts the effects of poison. The oil is used to treat diseased skin and teeth and mixed with other medicines to make embrocations.



6. Roebelin palm - Phoenix roebelenii, with common names of dwarf date palm. Phoenix roebelenii is a popular ornamental plant in gardens in tropical and subtropical climate areas. With a minimum temperature requirement of it is grown under glass or as a houseplant in cooler areas. It needs little pruning to develop a strong structure, is resistant to pests, is tolerant to soil variation, and is

moderately drought tolerant. The plant grows in partial shade to full sun, with the local climate determining where to plant.

This plant has gained the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Garden Merit.



7. Broadleaf Palm- Lily Traditionally *Cordyline fruticosa* (L.) A. Chev. is being used for the treatment of various disorders, such as fever, headache, diarrhea, coughs, haemoptysis, small pox, madness, skin eruptions, joint pains, rheumatic bone pains, swelling pain and it is also used for abortion.



8. Dragon tree- *Dracaena* is one of the most effective houseplants in air purification. It helps remove formaldehyde, benzene, trichloroethylene and carbon dioxide. These are chemicals linked with several health problems among them headaches, respiratory problems, anemia, marrow disease, kidney disease among others



9. Song-of-india- Traditional medicine practitioners of Madagascar have long believed *Dracaena reflexa* to cure malarial symptoms, poisoning, dysentery, diarrhea, dysmenorrhea, and to be useful as an antipyretic and hemostatic agent. The leaves and bark are mixed with parts of a number of other native plants and mixed into herbal teas.



10. Spanish – dagger - *Yucca gloriosa* is an evergreen Shrub. The root of the non-flowering plant is used to make medicine. *Yucca* is used for osteoarthritis, high blood pressure, migraine headaches, inflammation of the intestine (colitis), high cholesterol, stomach disorders, diabetes, poor circulation, and liver and gallbladder disorders.



11. Golden spoon- Golden Spoon, *Byrsonima crassifolia*, is a large shrub. It is slow-growing, drought-tolerant, and deciduous. Bark is rich in tannins and is used as treatment for gastrointestinal problems, pulmonary concerns, snakebites, fevers, leucorrhoea, and to promote menstruation. It is also applied externally to wounds, ulcers, and skin infections. The leaves are also used against ulcers and high blood pressure. The orange-yellow round fruit of Golden Spoon is consumed raw/fresh or cooked as dessert.



12. Glory-bower- Pharmacological studies have shown that these compounds and extracts from the Clerodendrum genus have extensive activities, such as anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive, anti-oxidant, anti-hypertensive, anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-diarrheal, hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic, memory enhancing and neuroprotective, and other activities. In this review, we attempt to highlight over phytochemical progress and list the phytoconstituents isolated from the genus Clerodendrum reported so far.



13. Vana Tulsi- In traditional medicine, the leaves have been used as a general tonic and anti-diarrhea agent and for the treatment of conjunctivitis by instilling directly into the eyes; the leaf oil when mixed with alcohol is applied as a lotion for skin infections, and taken internally for bronchitis.



14. Tulsi- *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, commonly known as holy basil or *tulsi*, is an aromatic perennial plant in the family Lamiaceae. *Tulsi* has been used in Ayurveda and Siddha practices for its supposed treatment of diseases. Holy basil is used for anxiety, stress, diabetes, high cholesterol, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses. Chemicals in holy basil are thought to decrease pain and swelling. Other chemicals might lower blood sugar in people with diabetes.



15. Bangkok teak- Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is a tropical hardwood tree species in the family Lamiaceae. It is a large, deciduous tree that occurs in mixed hardwood forests. *Tectona grandis* has small, fragrant white flowers arranged in dense clusters at the end of the branches. The wood is used for boat building, exterior construction, veneer, furniture, carving, turnings, and other small wood projects. Traditional Medicinal Uses: According to Ayurveda, wood is acrid, cooling, laxative, sedative to gravid uterus and useful in treatment of piles, leucoderma and dysentery. Flowers are acrid, bitter and dry and useful in bronchitis, biliousness, urinary discharges etc.



16. Lemon- They are used to prepare juice, pickles and as acidulant in curries. In the traditional Indian system of medicine the Ayurveda and various folk systems of medicine, the fruit peel and leaves are used to treat various inflammatory ailments.



17. Basketplant- It has a rich folkloric reputation as an antiviral and antimicrobial plant. Especially in Eastern Europe, its leaves are used for treatment of various skin diseases, burns and joint disorders.



18. Moses-in-the- cradle- Abstract. The Oyster plant (Tradescantia spathacea) is a fleshy or succulent perennial garden herb. It is utilized for ornamental purposes in many tropical and subtropical climates. Medicinally, the plant is used for colds, sore throat, whooping cough, nasal bleeding, and also as an anti-inflammatory.



19. Mango - Mango is one of the most popular of all tropical fruits. Various parts of plant are used as a dentrifrice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles. All parts are used to treat abscesses, broken horn, rabid dog or jackal bite, tumour, snakebite, stings, datura poisoning, heat stroke, miscarriage, anthrax, blisters, wounds in the mouth, tympanitis, colic, diarrhea, glossitis, indigestion, bacillosis, bloody dysentery, liver disorders, excessive urination, tetanus and asthma.



20. Variegated Croton - The leaves are used as tonic, the flowers against flat worms, the fruits to treat dysmenorrhoea, the seeds as

purgative the bark to treat dyspepsia and the roots to treat dysentery. The bark is also used to treat chronic enlargement of the liver and remittent fever.



21. Ratanjot plant- *Jatropha curcas* is a species of flowering plant in the spurge family According to Ochse (1980), "the young leaves may be safely eaten, steamed or stewed." They are favored for cooking with goat meat, said to counteract the peculiar smell. Though purgative, the nuts are sometimes roasted and dangerously eaten. In India, pounded leaves are applied near horses' eyes to repel flies. The oil has been used for illumination, soap, candles, adulteration of olive oil, and making Turkey red oil. Nuts can be strung on grass and burned like candlenuts (Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk, 1962). According to Hartwell, the extracts are used in folk remedies for cancer. Reported to be abortifacient, anodyne, antiseptic, cicatrizant, depurative, diuretic, emetic, hemostat, lactagogue, narcotic, purgative, rubefacient, styptic, vermifuge, and vulnerary, physic nut is a folk remedy for alopecia, anasarca, ascites, burns, carbuncles, convulsions, cough, dermatitis, diarrhea, dropsy, dysentery, dyspepsia, eczema, erysipelas, fever, gonorrhoea, hernia, incontinence, inflammation, jaundice, neuralgia, paralysis, parturition, pleurisy, pneumonia, rash, rheumatism, scabies, sciatica,

sores, stomachache, syphilis, tetanus, thrush, tumors, ulcers, uterosis, whitlows, yaws, and yellow fever.



22. Dudhiya grass- *Euphorbia hirta* is an herb. The parts of the plant that grow above the ground are used to make medicine. *Euphorbia hirta* is used for breathing disorders, dengue fever, digestive problems, severe diarrhea (dysentery), and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses.



23. Slipper Flower - The latex has been used topically to treat calluses, ear ache, insect stings, ringworm, skin cancer, toothache, umbilical hernias, and warts. None of these uses has been scientifically verified as effective. In the West Indies, a few drops of

the latex is added to milk and used as an emetic.



24. Pigeonberry- *Duranta erecta* has been used in Africa and Asia to treat a wide range of diseases. This study evaluated the phytochemical profile and antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of *D. erecta* to ascertain its health benefits in traditional medicine.



25. Moss-Rose- The entire plant is depurative. It is used in the treatment of hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver with ascites, swelling and pain in the pharynx. The fresh juice of the leaves and stems is applied externally as a lotion to snake and insect bites, burns, scalds and eczema.



26. Marigold- The parts that grow above the ground are used to make medicine. Tagetes is used for digestive tract problems including poor appetite, gas, stomach pain, colic, intestinal worms, and dysentery. It is also used for coughs, colds, mumps, fluid retention, and sore eyes; and causing sweating.



27. Chhota datura- Xanthium strumarium has many medicinal properties like cooling, laxative, fattening, anthelmintic, tonic, digestive, antipyretic, improves appetite, voice, complexion anodyne, Antirheumatic, appetizer, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient and sedative



28. Bengal kino- Common names include flame-of-the-forest, palash and bastard teak. It is used for timber, resin, fodder, medicine, and dye. The wood is dirty white and soft. Being durable under water, it is used for well-curbs and water scoops. Spoons and ladles made of this tree are used in various Hindu rituals to pour ghee into the fire. Good charcoal can be obtained from it. The leaves are usually very leathery and not eaten by cattle. The leaves were used by earlier generations of people to serve food where plastic plates would be used today.



29. Rosarypea- *Abrus precatorius*, commonly known as jequirity bean or rosary pea, is a herbaceous flowering plant in the bean family Fabaceae. It is a slender, perennial climber with long, pinnate-leafleted leaves that twines around trees, shrubs, and hedges. The oil extracted from seeds of the herb is said to promote the growth of human hair. The herb is also used as an abortifacient, laxative, sedative and aphrodisiac. The leaves of Rosary pea are used to make tea, which is known to be useful in treating fevers, coughs and colds.



30. Ashoka Tree- *Saraca asoca* is a plant belonging to the Detarioideae subfamily of the legume family. It is an important tree in the cultural traditions. *Saraca asoca*, commonly known as 'Ashoka' is the oldest tree that has been used in traditional medicine for treating internal bleeding, hemorrhoids, infertility, insomnia, and psoriasis only to mention a few. It is also widely used to rejuvenate the complexion, reduce freckles and calm down inflammation.



31. Shirish | A deciduous erect spreading tree. The powder of the seeds of Albizia lebbek is used for the purpose of treating blood disorders, erysipelas and inflammatory skin conditions. The decoction of its leaves is used as eye drops in case of night-blindness. In case of toxicity by venoms, Shirish can be used as a powerful antidote.



32. Mimosa- Albizia julibrissin is a tree that was originally grown in southern and eastern Asia. The flowers and stem bark are used to

make medicine. Albizia julibrissin is used for anxiety, cancer, insomnia, skin infections, and other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support its use.



33. Karroothron- The species is used as herbal medicine for diseases and ailments such as colds, diarrhoea, dysentery, flu, malaria, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), wounds, and also as colic and ethnoveterinary medicine.



34. Charota- The leaves are used as a laxative and as a poultice to treat skin infections, sores, ulcers and insect bites. The leaves are further used as an anthelmintic and against vomiting and stomach-ache. A decoction of the leaves is used to treat eye complaints in Senegal and Zanzibar.



35. Balihari- Originating in central America, the small perennial shrub, *S. acuta* has successfully invaded the tropics worldwide, largely as a contaminant in pasture seed. Its tolerance of a wide range of growing conditions has enabled *S. acuta* to become established in these diverse habitats. It infests various crops and habitats, but has been most problematic in pastures and rangelands, particularly in savannah-type biomes with pronounced wet and dry seasons.



36. Rose- A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus *Rosa*, in the family Rosaceae. The rose hip, usually from *R. canina*, is used as a minor source of vitamin C. The fruits of many species have significant levels of vitamins and have been used as a food supplement. Many roses have been used in herbal and folk medicines. *Rosa chinensis* has long been used in Chinese traditional medicine. This and other species have been used for stomach problems, and are being investigated for controlling cancer growth.



37. Ixora - Several Ixora species are used in traditional medicine, e.g. as an astringent and to treat dysentery and tuberculosis. ... An infusion of the leaves or flowers of several species is administered to treat fever, headache and colic. A decoction of the roots is used as a sedative; the roots are believed to be more potent.



38. Chilbil- *Holoptelea integrifolia*, the Indian elm or jungle cork tree. The plant *Holoptelea integrifolia* is used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, gastritis, dyspepsia, colic, intestinal worms, vomiting, wound healing, leprosy, diabetes, hemorrhoids, dysmenorrhea, and rheumatism.



39. Stone pelt- *Kalanchoe pinnata*, formerly known as *Bryophyllum pinnatum*, also known as the air plant, cathedral bells, life plant, miracle leaf, and Goethe plant is a succulent plant. It is used as a traditional treatment for hypertension. In traditional medicine, the juice of the leaves is also used for kidney stones. It is used in local application against headaches. For the people of the Amazon, kalanchoe has multiple uses: the Creoles use it roasted against inflammations and cancer and as an infusion, and as a popular remedy for fevers.



40. GUAVA-- The guava **FRUIT** is a source of vitamin C, fiber, and other substances that act like antioxidants. Antioxidants slow down or stop the harmful effects of oxidation. Oxidation is a chemical reaction in which oxygen is added to a chemical element or compound. Guava **LEAVES** also contain chemicals with antioxidant and other effects. Guava leaves have anti-inflammatory action and antibacterial ability that fights infections and kills germs



41. Yellow fruit night sha- *Solanum virginianum* L. herb is useful in cough, chest pain, against vomiting, hair fall, leprosy, itching scabies, skin diseases and cardiac diseases associated with edema (Kumar et al., 2010). Roots decoction is used as fabrige, effective diuretic and expectorant.



42. Peppers- Capsicum (Capsicum annum), also known as cayenne pepper, has been used orally for upset stomach, toothache, poor circulation, fever, hyperlipidemia, and heart disease prevention.



43. Besharm Plant- carnea plant possess anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-convulsant, immunomodulatory, anti-diabetic, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, anxiolytic, sedative and wound healing activities. However, some toxicological effects have been also reported.



44. Giant milkweed- The plant is reported as effective in treating skin, digestive, respiratory, circulatory and neurological disorders and was used to treat fevers, elephantiasis, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The milky juice of *Calotropis procera* was used against arthritis, cancer, and as an antidote for snake bite.



45. Cape periwinkle –*Catharanthus roseus* is an evergreen subshrub or herbaceous plant . The species has long been cultivated for herbal medicine. In Ayurveda the extracts of its

roots and shoots, though poisonous, are used against several diseases. In traditional Chinese medicine, extracts from it have been used against numerous diseases, including diabetes, malaria, and Hodgkin's lymphoma. vinca alkaloids, including vinblastine and vincristine, were isolated from *Catharanthus roseus* by when screening for anti-diabetic drugs.



46. Datura - The seeds of Datura are analgesic, anthelmintic and anti-inflammatory and as such, they are used in the treatment of stomach and intestinal pain that results from worm infestation, toothache, and fever from inflammation. The juice of its fruit is applied to the scalp, to treat dandruff and falling hair.



47. Mahuwa- Flower extracts of *Madhuca longifolia* are used against heart diseases, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, polyuria, bronchitis, and tonsillitis. The bark of the tree is used for rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, diabetes mellitus, and bleeding. Mahua leaves are used as a medicine for rheumatism and haemorrhoids.



48. Gajar ghas- Recently many innovative uses of this hitherto notorious plant have been discovered. *Parthenium hysterophorus* confers many health benefits, viz remedy for skin inflammation, rheumatic pain, diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, dysentery, malaria and neuralgia.



49. Black Jack- *Bidens pilosa* is an annual species of herbaceous flowering plant. Its many common names include black-

jack, beggarticks, farmer's friends and Spanish needle, but most commonly referred to as cobblers pegs. Blackjack is also known for its immense anti-cancer powers. Fiber, antioxidants, plant compounds known as sterols, and different nutrients in blackjack combat cancer at all stages starting from preventing the disease to impeding cancer growth or killing cancer cells.



50. Christmasbush - *Chromolaena odorata* (Family: Asteraceae) synonyms as *Eupatorium odoratum* is a traditional medicinal plant that is widely used for its wound healing property. In particular, the several parts of this herb have been used to treat wounds, burns, and skin infections.



51. Turmeric -*Curcuma longa* is a medicinal plant extensively used in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicine as a home remedy for various diseases including biliary disorders, anorexia, cough, diabetic wounds, hepatic disorders, rheumatism, and sinusitis.



52. Lantana- *Lantana camara* (common lantana) is a species of flowering plant. Studies conducted in India have found that *Lantana* leaves can display antimicrobial, fungicidal and insecticidal properties. *L. camara* has also been used in traditional herbal medicines for treating a variety of ailments, including cancer, skin itches, leprosy, chicken pox, measles, asthma and ulcers. *Lantana camara* has been grown specifically for use as an ornamental plant since Dutch explorers first brought it to Europe from the New World. a common ornamental plant. *L. camara* also attracts butterflies and birds and is frequently used in butterfly gardens.



53. Bhumi amla- *Phyllanthus* has been used in Ayurvedic medicine for over 2,000 years and has a wide number of traditional uses including internal use for jaundice, gonorrhoea, frequent menstruation, and diabetes and topical use as a poultice for skin ulcers, sores, swelling, and itchiness.



54. Peepul tree- *Ficus religiosa* or sacred fig is a species of fig native to the Indian subcontinent^[2] and Indochina. *Ficus religiosa* is a large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree. *Ficus religiosa* is used in traditional medicine for about fifty types of disorders including asthma, diabetes, diarrhea, epilepsy, gastric problems, inflammatory disorders, infectious and sexual disorders.



55. Papaya- *Carica papaya*, the widely cultivated papaya a tropical fruit plant. The papaya is a small, sparsely branched tree. The leaves are used to make medicine. Papaya is used for preventing and treating gastrointestinal tract disorders, intestinal parasite infections, and as a sedative and diuretic. It is also used for nerve pains and elephantoid growths. Elephantoid growths are large swollen areas of the body that are symptoms of a rare disorder of the lymphatic system caused by parasitic worms.



56. Barbados aloe- Aloe vera, called aloe, acibar or Barbados aloe An evergreen perennial, it originates from the Arabian Peninsula, but grows wild in tropical, semi-tropical, and arid climates around the world. Medicinal Uses for Cancer, Emmenagogue, Emollient, Laxative, Miscellany, Purgative, Skin, Stimulant, Stomachic, Tonic, Vermifuge, Vulnerary. The clear gel contained within the leaf makes an excellent treatment for wounds, burns and other skin disorders.



57. Neem- *Azadirachta indica*, commonly known as neem, nimtree or Indian lilac. It is one of two species in the genus *Azadirachta*, and is native to the Indian subcontinent and most of the countries in Africa. It is typically grown in tropical and semi-tropical regions. Neem leaf is used for leprosy, eye disorders, bloody nose, intestinal worms, stomach upset, loss of appetite, skin ulcers, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, fever, diabetes, gum disease, and liver problems. The leaf is also used for birth control and to cause abortions.



58. Ber - In alternative medicine, Ziziphus jujuba is said to increase strength, stimulate appetite, and enhance liver health. When applied directly to the skin, it is also thought to promote wound healing, treat dry skin, ease sunburn, and reduce wrinkles and other signs of aging.



59. Indian gooseberry- *Phyllanthus emblica*, also known as Indian gooseberry or amla is a deciduous tree. The amla fruit is eaten raw or cooked into various dishes, such as *dal* and *amle ka murabbah*, a sweet dish made by soaking the berries in sugar syrup until they are

candied. It is traditionally consumed after meals. In traditional Indian medicine, dried and fresh fruits of the plant are used. All parts of the plant are used in various Ayurvedic medicine herbal preparations, including the fruit, seed, leaves, root, bark and flowers. Commonly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils, the high tannin content of Indian gooseberry fruit serves as a mordant for fixing dyes in fabrics.



60. Brazilian Pennywort- *Hydrocotyle leucocephala* is a super easy, fast growing stem plant that will thrive in most aquariums. It can be used as foreground coverage (when trained), grown around wood or as a bushy background filler. It will grow super fast, and new shoots appear often.



61. Dwarf Umbrella – tree - The leaves, stem and roots are used in herbal preparations. According to the concepts of traditional Chinese medicine, shefflera has bitter, sweet and warm properties, and is associated with the Liver meridian. Its main functions are to promote the circulation of the blood and to alleviate pain.



62. Aerva - Aerva lanata is commonly described in Ayurveda as a diuretic with anti-inflammatory, antihelmintic, anti-bacterial and mild analgesic effects. It is used in the treatment of lithiasis, cough, asthma, and headache and as an antidote for rat poisoning.



63. Amrui- This plant is edible and it is used as salad. This plant is anti-scorbutic and used in the treatment of scurvy. This herb is anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, diuretic, febrifuge, relaxant, stomachic, astringent, analgesic and styptic in nature. Major chemical compound present in this herb is oxalic acid and vitamin-C.



64. Nilgiri- Leaves – In both fresh and dried form, leaves of eucalyptus are used as air fresheners and in medicinal teas. Oil – In this form,

eucalyptus is added to cough and cold medicines, dental products, antiseptics and used directly to treat fevers. Oils are also used in industrial mining operations and as aromatherapy.



65. Norfolk Island- Pine- Uses: Araucaria heterophylla is tolerant of salt and wind, making it ideal for coastal situations in tropics and subtropics regions, also becoming very popular ornamental tree in gardens, planted singly or in avenues.



66. Nothern White-cedar- Thuja is a tree. The leaves and leaf oil are used as a medicine. Thuja is used for respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis, bacterial skin infections, and cold sores. It is

also used for painful conditions including osteoarthritis and a nerve disorder that affects the face called trigeminal neuralgia.



67. Umbrella sedge- Medicinal uses: The plant is astringent, febrifuge, stimulant, stomachic and tonic. It is used to treat amenorrhoea. The whole plant is used to treat rheumatism and to regulate menstruation. The rhizomes are used as a diuretic.



68. Annual bluegrass- *Poa annua*, or annual meadow grass (known in America more commonly as annual bluegrass or simply poa), is a widespread low-growing turfgrass in temperate climates. Notwithstanding the reference to annual plant in its name, perennial bio-types do exist.[citation needed] This grass may have originated as a hybrid between *Poa supina* and *Poa infirma*



69. Bamboo- Bambusa bambos has been proven to have great pharmacological potential with a great utility and usage as folklore medicine. It is widely used in folk medicine for its anti-inflammatory, astringent, laxative, diuretic, anti-ulcer, anti-arthritic, anti-obesity and abortifacient activities.



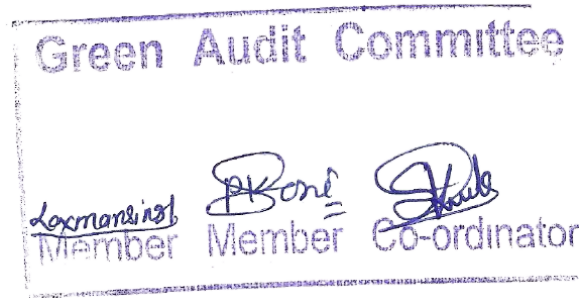
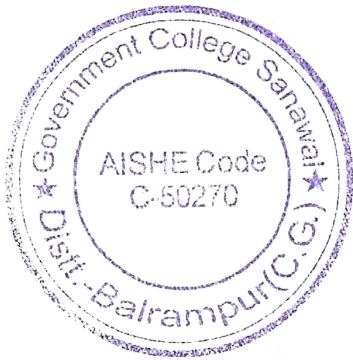
70. Cans grass- Medicinal Uses: According to Ayurveda, roots are sweet, astringent, emollient, refrigerant, diuretic, lithotriptic, purgative, tonic, aphrodisiac and useful in treatment of dyspepsia, burning sensation, piles, sexual weakness, gynecological troubles, respiratory troubles etc. Planted to check soil-erosion.




71. Doob grass- According to Unani system of medicine, *Cynodon dactylon* is used as a laxative, coolant, expectorant, carminative and as a brain and heart tonic. In Homoeopathic systems of medicine, it is used to treat all types of bleeding and skin troubles.



CONCLUSION- Green audit is carried out to provide in indication to college campus. About how the environmental organization system and equipment's are the performing. As a result the best practicable means to preserve air, water, soil, plant and animal life forms the adverse effect.




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