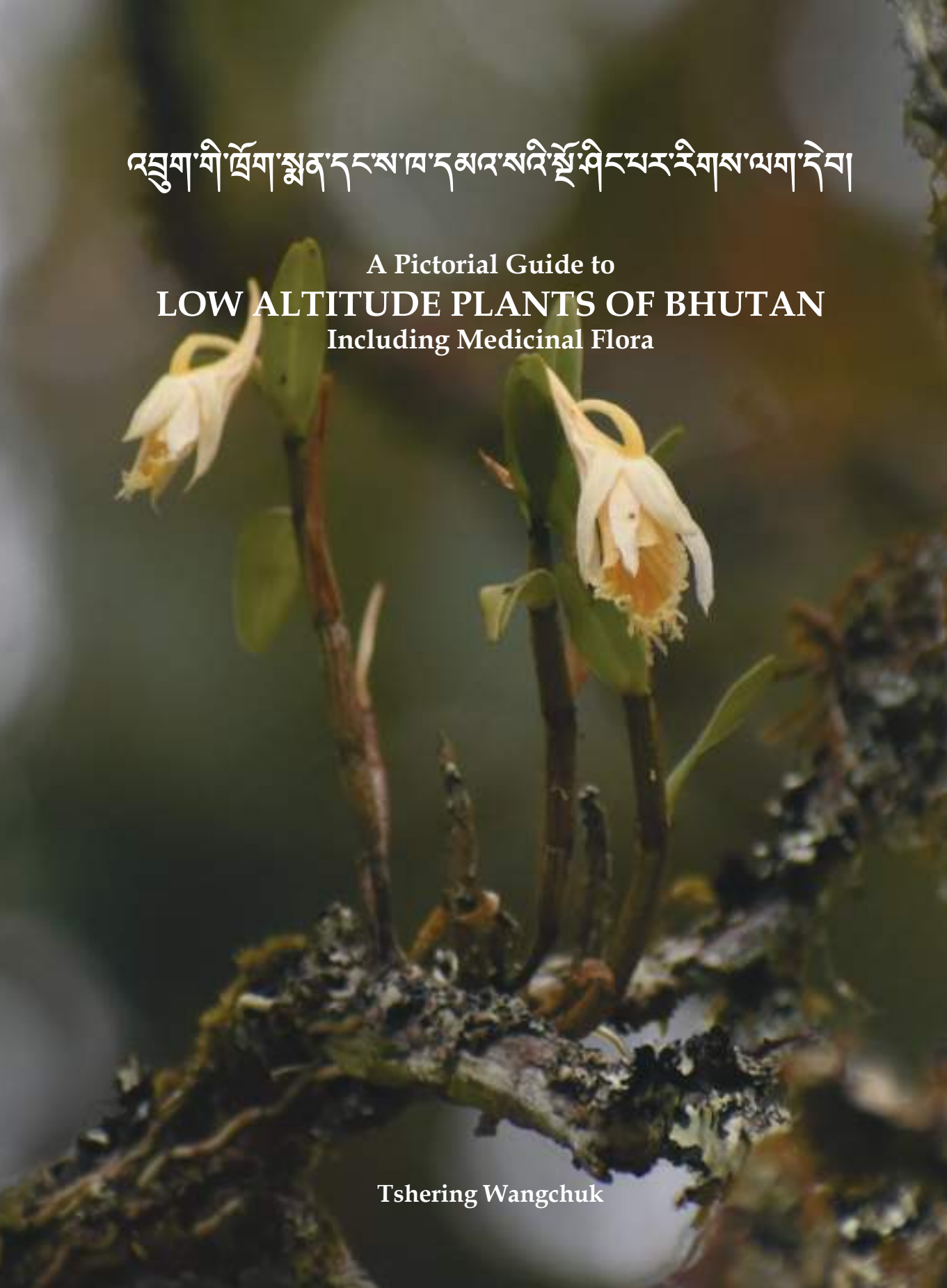


འཕྲུག་གི་ཁོག་སྐྱན་དང་ས་ཁ་དམའ་སའི་སྤྲོ་ཤིང་ཡར་རིགས་ལག་དེབ།

A Pictorial Guide to
LOW ALTITUDE PLANTS OF BHUTAN
Including Medicinal Flora

Tshering Wangchuk

འབྲུག་གི་ཞོག་སྣན་དང་ས་ཁ་དམའ་སའི་སྨོ་ཤིང་པར་རིགས་ལག་དེབ།

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འབྲུག་གི་ཚོས་རྒྱལ་དཔལ་འཛིགས་མེད་སེང་རྒྱལ་དབང་ཕྱུག་མཆོག།



DEDICATION



This book is humbly dedicated to all those remarkable individuals who have walked the forests, mountains, valleys, and sacred landscapes of Bhutan with unwavering dedication to research, document, and conserve the extraordinary wealth of our flora and fauna.



འབྲུག་གི་ཁོག་སྨན་དང་ས་ཁ་དམའ་སའི་སྔོ་ཤིང་ཡར་རིགས་ལག་དེབ། དཔྱིན་ཟླ་༢༠༢༢

A Pictorial Guide to Low Altitude Plants of Bhutan-Including Medicinal Floras
December 2022

Peer Reviewed by:

1. Rinchen Yangzom, NBC, MoAF
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ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
THIMPHU: BHUTAN
P.O. BOX: 726

MINISTER

FOREWORD

Since the formal integration of Traditional Medicine Services into Bhutan's National Healthcare System in 1968, Bhutan has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to preserving, promoting, and advancing its rich medical heritage as an integral component of the country's healthcare delivery system. Rooted in the profound principles of gSo-ba Rig-pa and guided by the national development philosophy of Gross National Happiness, TM has evolved into a scientifically informed, patient-centered, and culturally relevant healthcare system that complements modern medical services while safeguarding centuries-old knowledge and practices.

Over the past five decades, Traditional Medicine Services have achieved remarkable progress in expanding healthcare access, improving the quality of clinical services, strengthening pharmaceutical production, developing specialised human resources, enhancing infrastructure, promoting research and innovation, undertaking scientific validation of traditional therapies, and establishing robust institutional and regulatory frameworks.

Today, TM Services are delivered through a network of 84 TM Hospitals and Units strategically established across all twenty Dzongkhags, ensuring that safe, effective, accessible, and quality traditional healthcare services are available to communities throughout the country.

The continued expansion of TM services has, however, been accompanied by an increasing demand for medicinal resources. Bhutan's rich medicinal flora forms the cornerstone of the TM system. These invaluable natural resources are now facing mounting pressures from exploitation, habitat destruction, climate change, illegal collection and trading, and other anthropogenic influences. Such challenges threaten not only the survival of many medicinal plant species but also the long-term sustainability of the Traditional Medicine system that depends upon them.

Recognising the strategic importance of conserving these invaluable biological resources, the Department of Traditional Medicine Services has initiated a resource mapping programme to systematically document the diversity, distribution, density, and ecological characteristics of medicinal plant species. The programme seeks to establish a comprehensive national inventory of medicinal resources of Bhutan, which will provide an essential foundation for evidence-based conservation planning, sustainable

collection, monitoring, and informed policy decisions that will safeguard these precious resources for future generations.

In this context, the publication of A Pictorial Guide to Low-Altitude Plants of Bhutan is both timely and significant. This guide represents an important contribution towards the documentation of Bhutan's low-altitude plants, including medicinal flora. It will serve as a reference during resource mapping, biodiversity assessment, botanical surveys, conservation programmes, and research on low-altitude plants. By bringing together scientific classification and Sorig nomenclature, it will greatly facilitate the accurate identification of medicinal plant species.

Therefore, I would like to express my appreciation and commendation to Mr Tshering Wangchuk, Senior Programme Officer of the Sorig Research and Development Division, Department of Traditional Medicine Services, Ministry of Health, for his vision, dedication, and painstaking efforts in conceptualising and developing this invaluable publication. His commitment to documenting Bhutan's medicinal plant wealth reflects a deep sense of responsibility towards preserving our nation's natural heritage and strengthening the scientific foundation of the TM of Bhutan.

I am confident that this guideline will serve as an invaluable reference for researchers, forestry professionals, medicinal plant collectors, farmers, pharmaceutical personnel, Traditional Medicine practitioners, and all stakeholders engaged in the conservation and sustainable utilisation of Bhutan's medicinal plant resources. Through collective commitment and coordinated action, we can ensure the sustainable availability of high-quality medicinal raw materials while conserving Bhutan's exceptional biodiversity for future generations.

I hope that this publication will further strengthen the conservation, scientific management, and sustainable utilisation of Bhutan's medicinal plant resources, thereby supporting the continued growth and excellence of Traditional Medicine Services in Bhutan.

Dasho Dechen Wangmo
HEALTH MINISTER

PREFACE

Bhutan, the cradle of medicinal plants, is nestled within the southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and represents one of the most biologically significant regions in the world owing to its exceptional ecological integrity, extensive forest cover, diverse ecosystems, remarkable altitudinal gradients, and a comprehensive network of protected areas interconnected through biological corridors. Situated within the Himalayan Biodiversity Hotspot, Bhutan's unique geographical position, complex topography, and climatic variability have created a remarkable diversity of habitats and ecological niches that support an extraordinary assemblage of flora and fauna. These ecosystems harbour numerous endemic, rare, endangered, and globally threatened species, making Bhutan a priority region for biodiversity conservation, ecological research, and sustainable natural resource management.

Bhutan's ecological diversity is reflected in its wide range of vegetation zones, extending from subtropical broadleaf forests in the southern foothills to temperate mixed forests, conifer forests, alpine meadows, and high Himalayan scree ecosystems. This pronounced ecological gradient provides suitable habitats for thousands of plant species, many of which possess significant medicinal, ecological, cultural, and economic value. Among these biological resources, medicinal plants occupy a particularly important position as they form the foundation of Bhutan's Traditional Medicine system and support the livelihoods of many rural communities.

Today, Bhutan's rich medicinal plant diversity remains indispensable for the production of essential traditional medicines and the delivery of quality Traditional Medicine services through 84 TM healthcare facilities established across the country. At the same time, these valuable biological resources contribute significantly to biodiversity conservation, scientific research, rural livelihoods, and the country's socio-economic development. Increasing anthropogenic pressures, unsustainable collection practices, illegal extraction, and uncontrolled trade of high-value medicinal species have emerged as significant conservation concerns, and safeguarding this invaluable natural heritage has become both a national responsibility and a global conservation priority.

Although Bhutan's natural ecosystems remain relatively intact and well preserved compared with many regions of the world, comprehensive scientific information regarding the species diversity, population density, spatial distribution, ecology, phenology, regeneration status, and conservation status of medicinal resources remains incomplete. Over the

years, numerous botanical surveys, floristic inventories, herbarium collections, ethnobotanical studies, and research initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Traditional Medicine Services, Department of Forest and Park Services; Menjong Sorig Pharmaceuticals, National Biodiversity Centre, Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Forestry Research and Training, and other governmental and research institutions.

Nevertheless, much of the available information remains fragmented, locality-specific, and dispersed across different institutions, limiting its application for national-level resource assessment, conservation prioritisation, policy formulation, and sustainable management planning. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of Bhutan's medicinal flora remains inadequately documented, particularly within remote alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems where field investigations are constrained by rugged terrain, extreme climatic conditions, short growing seasons, and limited accessibility.

The challenges associated with medicinal resource documentation are further intensified by rapidly changing environmental conditions. Climate change, habitat transformation, invasive species, and increasing human pressures are expected to influence species distribution patterns, phenological cycles, population dynamics, and ecosystem interactions. Therefore, systematic documentation, continuous monitoring, and periodic reassessment of medicinal plant resources have become crucial to understand emerging threats and develop adaptive conservation strategies.

Recognising these challenges and the urgent need for scientific documentation, the Department of Traditional Medicine Services, Ministry of Health, initiated the nationwide Resource Mapping Programme to systematically document the diversity, distribution patterns, density, ecological characteristics, phenology, and conservation status of medicinal flora and fauna to establish a comprehensive inventory of Bhutan's medicinal resources.

The information generated through this initiative is expected to provide a critical scientific baseline for biodiversity conservation, sustainable harvesting, ecological monitoring, resource assessment, in-situ and ex-situ conservation, climate change adaptation, and evidence-based decision-making. Furthermore, it is also expected to support the development of strategies and guidelines for the sustainable management of medicinal plants.

As an integral initiative, A Pictorial Guide to Low-Altitude Plants of Bhutan has been developed to support field-based Sorig and botanical identification during resource mapping and the documentation of low-

altitude plants. The guide presents a pictorial illustration of 665 species of low-altitude plants, including 142 medicinal floras, belonging to 122 Families occurring between 100-2000 meters above sea level. The species included in this guide have been arranged according to the internationally accepted Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification system, thereby harmonising contemporary botanical taxonomy with the Sorig nomenclature. This guide will provide a standardised reference for accurate species identification, minimise taxonomic ambiguity, and promote consistency in documenting medicinal plants among the TM fraternity, botanists, researchers, conservationists, and resource managers.

Every possible effort has been made to document and include the majority of medicinally important low-altitude plant species found in Bhutan. Nevertheless, considering the remarkable richness, ecological diversity, and wide geographical distribution of the country's low-altitude flora, it is inevitable that numerous species remain undocumented, insufficiently studied, or yet to be discovered. The dynamic nature of botanical exploration and the continuous emergence of new scientific knowledge make comprehensive documentation an ongoing process rather than a final achievement. This guideline, therefore, should be regarded as an important milestone in the continuing endeavour to systematically record, conserve, and promote Bhutan's invaluable medicinal plant resources.

It is my sincere hope that this pictorial guideline will not only strengthen and complement the achievements of Traditional Medicine in the documentation of medicinal resources, but will also make a meaningful contribution to the expanding body of scientific literature on Bhutan's extraordinary floral diversity.

It is envisaged that the guideline will facilitate accurate identification, encourage further botanical and ethnomedicinal research, support biodiversity conservation initiatives, and inspire continued exploration and documentation of Bhutan's low-altitude flora, particularly medicinal plant species that constitute an indispensable component of the country's rich natural heritage and traditional medical system.

ABBREVIATIONS

CPO	Chief Program Officer
DoTMS	Department of Traditional Medicine Services
FoTM	Faculty of Traditional Medicine
HAMP	High Altitude Medicinal Plants
KGUMSB	Khesar Gyalpo University of Medical Sciences of Bhutan
Masl	Meter above sea level
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forest
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	Medicinal Plants
MR	Medicinal Resources
MSPCL	Menjongsorig Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited
MSPD	Medical Supply and Procurement Division
NBC	National Biodiversity Centre
NCD	Nature Conservation Division
NHCS	National Health Care System
NTMH	National Traditional Medicine Hospital
R&D	Research and Development
SR&DD	Sorig Research and Development Division
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TM	Traditional Medicine
TMR	Traditional Medicine Resources
TMS	Traditional Medicine Service
WHO	World Health Organisation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication stands as a continuation of the remarkable legacy established by the pioneering botanists, researchers, foresters, and countless plant enthusiasts whose unwavering dedication laid the foundation for the study and documentation of Bhutan's extraordinary floral wealth. Long before modern technologies and accessible infrastructure, these visionaries traversed treacherous mountain passes, dense subtropical forests, remote valleys, and unforgiving alpine landscapes with limited resources, driven solely by their passion for science, conservation, and the preservation of Bhutan's natural heritage. Their perseverance, sacrifice, and commitment culminated in the invaluable *Flora of Bhutan*, a landmark reference that continues to guide researchers, conservationists, educators, and the traditional medicine system today. This guideline is built upon the strong foundation they established, and I offer my deepest respect, admiration, and heartfelt gratitude to all those whose tireless efforts have enriched our understanding of Bhutan's unique botanical diversity.

I have the honour of expressing my profound gratitude to Her Excellency Dasho Dechen Wangmo, Hon'ble Minister for Health, for graciously approving this publication and for honouring it with her inspiring words of wisdom in the Foreword. Her steadfast commitment to promoting evidence-informed healthcare services continues to inspire all of us working in this noble field.

I wish to convey my sincere appreciation to Dasho Pemba Wangchuk, Acting Secretary, Ministry of Health, whose visionary leadership, invaluable guidance, and constant encouragement have inspired us to pursue excellence with dedication, integrity, and purpose. His unwavering support has motivated us to produce a publication that I hope will serve the nation with lasting value and contribute meaningfully to the advancement of Traditional Medicine in Bhutan.

This guideline would not have attained its present standard without the support, expert guidance, and meticulous review of numerous colleagues and experts who willingly shared their knowledge, experience, and valuable time. Their constructive comments, technical insights, and careful verification of botanical and traditional medicine information have greatly enhanced the scientific accuracy, authenticity, and overall quality of this publication. I remain deeply indebted to each one of them and extend my heartfelt appreciation:

1. Drungtsho Sangay Wangdi, Dean, FoTM, KGUMSB
2. Drungtsho Tashi Wangchuk, Wangdicholing Hospital, Bumthang

3. Norbu Gyeltshen, Chief DEO, Mongar
4. Rinchen Yangzom, Principal Biodiversity Officer, NBC, MoAF
5. Ngawang Gyeltshen, Taxonomist, MoAF
6. Phuntsho, Forest Ranger, NBC, MoAF
7. Nima Dorji, NTMH, Thimphu
8. Tashi Dorji, Wangdicholing Hospital, Bumthang
9. Lethro, Takmochu Primary Health Centre, Lhuentse
10. Phuntsho Wangdi, Wangdue Hospital
11. Jambay Dorji, DoTMS
12. Yeshi Tshomo, DoTMS

I also extend my deepest appreciation to the members of the Traditional Medicine Technical Advisory Committee for their thoughtful review, constructive recommendations, critical observations, and meticulous attention to detail. Their collective wisdom and commitment to maintaining the highest standards have significantly strengthened this guideline and contributed immensely to its successful publication.

I offer my deepest gratitude to the World Health Organisation Country Office, Thimphu, Bhutan, for its generous financial support and unwavering commitment to strengthening Bhutan's Traditional Medicine system. Their confidence in this initiative made the development and publication of this guideline possible, and their continued partnership in promoting evidence-based Traditional Medicine and medicinal resource conservation is deeply appreciated.

My heartfelt thanks also go to everyone whose encouragement, friendship, collaboration, and unwavering belief in the importance of conserving Bhutan's medicinal plant heritage have made this publication possible. This guideline is not the accomplishment of an individual alone but the collective outcome of many dedicated hearts and minds united by a common purpose: to preserve, conserve, promote, celebrate, and pass on Bhutan's rich botanical and traditional medical heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

I believe no publication of this nature is ever truly complete. The richness of Bhutan's biodiversity and the ever-expanding body of botanical knowledge remind us that documentation is a continuous journey of learning and discovery. Therefore, I warmly welcome constructive comments, corrections, and suggestions from readers, researchers, botanists, traditional medicine practitioners, and all those who use this guideline. Every thoughtful observation and shared experience will contribute to improving future editions, ensuring that this work remains scientifically relevant, practically useful, and worthy of serving future generations.

INTRODUCTION

Bhutan is endowed with an extraordinary wealth of biological diversity, encompassing a wide range of ecosystems that extend from subtropical foothills to alpine meadows. This exceptional ecological gradient has created ideal habitats for an immense diversity of medicinal plants, fungi, minerals, and other natural resources that form the foundation of Bhutan's Traditional Medicine system. For centuries, these medicinal resources have served not only as indispensable raw materials for the preparation of the essential traditional medicines but also as an invaluable national asset possessing significant scientific, ecological, cultural, and economic value. Their rich phytochemical composition, remarkable healing properties, and ecological importance continue to attract increasing scientific interest while sustaining one of the world's oldest continuously practised traditional medical systems.

The formal integration of Traditional Medicine into Bhutan's National Health Care System on 28th June 1968, under the visionary Royal Command of His Majesty the Third Druk Gyalpo, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, marked a historic milestone in the country's healthcare development. Since then, the TM System has evolved into a well-established, evidence-informed component of Bhutan's public health service. Over the past five decades, it has witnessed remarkable progress in institutional development, pharmaceutical production, quality assurance, clinical service delivery, scientific research, standardisation of clinical practices, infrastructure expansion, regulatory oversight, and human resource capacity building. Today, TM services are delivered through 84 TM Hospitals and Units strategically established across the country, ensuring equitable access to safe, effective, and quality healthcare services for the Bhutanese population.

The growing public confidence in Traditional Medicine, coupled with an increasing prevalence of chronic, lifestyle-related, and degenerative diseases, has resulted in a steady rise in the number of patients seeking Traditional Medicine services. Consequently, the demand for traditional medicines and their associated raw materials has increased substantially over recent decades. This growing demand has intensified collection pressure on numerous medicinal resources, particularly wild medicinal plants that continue to serve as the principal source of raw materials for pharmaceutical production.

The increasing demand for medicinal resources extends beyond institutional healthcare. According to records maintained by the DTMS, more than 2,060 local healers continue to utilise diverse medicinal resources in their daily traditional knowledge practices. Similarly, the

NBC has documented 789 traditional knowledge holders who collect, process, and utilise many medicinal plants and other biological resources. While these local learning practices represent an invaluable cultural heritage, they also increase collection pressure on wild populations of medicinal species when resource extraction is not guided by scientifically informed conservation and sustainable harvesting principles.

The challenges confronting Bhutan's medicinal resources are further compounded by growing commercial demand from private enterprises involved in the production, trade, and marketing of herbal products. Unsustainable harvesting practices, illegal collection and trade and inadequate implementation of conservation policies and regulatory frameworks threaten the long-term survival of many medicinal resources.

At present, the majority of medicinal plant resources required for the production of essential traditional medicine are procured through importation from neighbouring countries. Only a limited number of low-altitude medicinal plant species, such as *Terminalia chebula, Terminalia bellirica, Phyllanthus emblica,* and a few other species, are collected from natural forests and community-managed areas in districts such as Lhuentse, Zhemgang, and other low-altitude regions of Bhutan. While this procurement system has ensured a continuous supply of raw materials, dependence on imported medicinal resources places a substantial financial burden and exposes the supply chain to market fluctuations, trade restrictions, and uncertainties in the quality and traceability of raw materials.

Considering Bhutan's diverse agroecological conditions, many of these low-altitude medicinal plant species possess significant potential for domestic cultivation under suitable climatic and edaphic conditions. Therefore, it is timely to undertake a comprehensive resource assessment to determine the current distribution, abundance, conservation status, and sustainable collection potential of low-altitude medicinal plant species within the country. Simultaneously, scientific studies should be initiated to evaluate the feasibility of large-scale cultivation, including species prioritisation, agro-technological requirements, propagation methods, yield performance, phytochemical quality, and economic viability.

Developing a national strategy for the conservation, cultivation, and sustainable utilisation of medicinal resources would reduce exploitation and dependence on imported raw materials, strengthen national self-reliance in the production of traditional medicines, enhance the resilience of the medicinal plant supply chain, generate livelihood opportunities for rural farming communities, and contribute to biodiversity conservation

while ensuring a reliable supply of high-quality medicinal resources for Bhutan's Traditional Medicine Services.

Although Bhutan has not experienced widespread extinction of low-altitude medicinal plant species at the national level, increasing evidence indicates localised population declines, habitat fragmentation, and site-specific extirpations of several high-value medicinal species. Species such as *Paris polyphylla, Swertia chirayita, Aquilaria crassna, Santalum album,* and *Pterocarpus santalinus* have exhibited substantial reductions in natural populations within parts of their geographical distribution due to a combination of anthropogenic and ecological pressures.

Field observations and ecological assessments suggest that many low-altitude medicinal plant species exhibit poor natural regeneration, characterised by low seed germination rates, inadequate seedling recruitment, limited vegetative propagation, reduced reproductive success, and high mortality of juvenile plants. Consequently, several species are experiencing declining population densities, fragmented and isolated populations, narrowing geographic distribution, and reduced genetic diversity, particularly in habitats subjected to exploitation and environmental disturbance. Such demographic changes compromise the long-term viability and resilience of wild populations and diminish their capacity to recover naturally following exploitation. Species with slow growth rates, specialised habitat requirements, or high commercial demand are particularly vulnerable to overexploitation. Therefore, systematic ecological monitoring, population viability assessments, habitat mapping, and long-term resource inventories are essential to quantify population trends, identify threatened species and priority conservation sites, and establish science-based conservation interventions.

Strengthening both in situ conservation through habitat protection and sustainable harvesting regulations, together with ex situ conservation measures such as cultivation, community-based nurseries, seed banking, and botanical garden collections, will be critical to safeguarding Bhutan's low-altitude medicinal plant diversity. Integrating ecological research with conservation planning and sustainable cultivation programmes will not only ensure the long-term availability of medicinal resources for Traditional Medicine Services but also contribute to biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and the sustainable management of the country's natural resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Sl. no.	Topic	Page Number
1	Foreword	i-ii
2	Preface	iii-v
3	Abbreviations	vi
4	Acknowledgement	vii-viii
5	Introduction	ix-x
6	Colour Plates	1-333
7	Annexure	334-352
8	Sorig Index	353-355
9	Scientific Index	356-362
10	References	363-366





དེཁ་པ་དཔེ་ཐོག་ལྷས་པ་ལཁ་ལེན་དཀའ། མ་སྦྱངས་སྨན་ཆུལ་ཐོཁས་པས་ནད་པ་བསྐྱཁ།
ཟང་ཟིང་དོན་གཉེར་སྨན་པའི་ཚིང་འཛིན་ལ། འདི་འདྲས་དོན་དུ་འགྱུར་སྐྱ་འབད་པས་འགོད།



ACANTHACEAE Acanthus Family



Barleria cristata L.



གསོ་རིག་མིང་ » ཞོག་བ་ཤ་ཀ་དཀར་ཚོ།

Justicia adhatoda (L.)

ACANTHACEAE



Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis (Hardw.) Mabb.



Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees.

ACANTHACEAE



Hypoestes triflora (Forsskål) Roemer & Schultes

AMARANTHACEAE Goosefoot Family



Gomphrena globosa L.

AMARANTHACEAE



Spinacia oleracea L.

AMARYLLIDACEAE Amaryllis Family



Allium sativum L.

AMARYLLIDACEAE



Crinum asiaticum L.

ANACARDIACEAE Cashew Family



Choerospondias axillaris (Roxb.) Burtt & Hill

ANACARDIACEAE



Mangifera indica L.



Semecarpus anacardium L.f.

ANACARDIACEAE



གསོ་རིག་མིང་ » ཨམ་འབྲས་རྩེ་མ།

Mangifera sylvatica Roxb.



གསོ་རིག་མིང་ » དཀྱིག།

Rhus chinensis Miller.

ANACARDIACEAE



Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz

APIACEAE Parsley or Carrot Family



Centella asiatica (L.) Urban

APIACEAE



Cuminum cyminum L.



Daucus carota L.

APIACEAE



Ferula asafoetida L.



Foeniculum vulgare Miller.

APIACEAE



Ligusticum scoticum L.



Oenanthe javanica (Blume) DC.

APOCYNACEAE Dogbane Family



Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.



Beaumontia grandiflora Wall.

APOCYNACEAE



Calotropis gigantean (L.) Dryand.



Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold

APOCYNACEAE



Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don



Ceropegia dorjei C.E.C.Fisch.

APOCYNACEAE



Ceropegia pubescens Wall.



Hoya bhutanica Grierson & D.G. Long

APOCYNACEAE



Hoya lanceolate D. Don.



Hoya polyneura Hook.f.



Periploca calophylla (Wight) Falc.



Tabernaemontana divaricata (Linn.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.

APOCYNACEAE



Vincetoxicum auriculatum (Royle ex Wight) Kuntze



Wrightia tomentosa Roem. & Schult

AQUIFOLIACEAE Holly Family



Ilex aquifolium Lin.



Ilex sikkimensis Kurz.

ARACEAE Arum Family



Alocasia macrorrhizos (L.) G.Don



Rhaphidophora glauca (Wall.) Schott

ARACEAE



Rhaphidophora grandis Schott.



Rhaphidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott

ARALIACEAE Ginseng Family



Brassaiopsis hainla (Buch.-Ham.) Seem.



Brassaiopsis mitis C.B.Clarke

ARALIACEAE



Hedera helix L.



Hedera nepalensis K.Koch

ARALIACEAE



Schefflera elata (Buch.-Ham.) Harms.

ARECACEAE Palm Family



Areca catechu L.

ARECACEAE



Arenga westerhoutii Griff.



Calamus acanthospathus Griff.

ARECACEAE



Caryota urens L.



Cocos nucifera L.

ARECACEAE



Plectocomia himalayana Griff.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE Birthwort Family



Aristolochia griffithii Duchartre

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE



Aristolochia moupinensis Franch.



Aristolochia platanifolia (Klotz.) Duch.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE



Aristolochia tagala Cham.

ASPARAGACEAE Asparagus Family



Asparagus racemosus Willd.

ASPARAGACEAE



Dracaena trifasciata (Prain) Mabb



Tupistra nutans Wall. ex Lindl.

ASPARAGACEAE



Tupistra wattii Hook. f.

ASPHODELACEAE Day Lily Family



Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.

ASTERACEAE Compositae or Daisy Family



Achillea millefolium L.



Acmella uliginosa (Sw.) Cass.

ASTERACEAE



Adenostemma lavenia (L.) Kuntze



Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) King & H.Rob.

ASTERACEAE



Artemisia verlotiorum Lamotte



Blumea aromatica DC.

ASTERACEAE



Bracteantha bracteata (Vent.) Anderb. & Haegi Heli.



Carthamus tinctorius L.

ASTERACEAE



*Chromolaena hirsute (*Hook. & Arn.) R.M.King & H.Rob



Cichorium intybus L.



Cirsium lipskyi Petr.



Cirsium shansiense Petr.

ASTERACEAE



Crassocephalum crepidioides (Benth.) S.Moore.



Dahlia pinnata Cav.



Duhaldea cappa (D.Don) Pruski & Anderb



Duhaldea nervosa (Wall. ex DC.) Anderb.

ASTERACEAE



Duhaldea simonsii (C.B.Clarke) Anderb.



Eupatorium mairei L.

ASTERACEAE



Chromolaena odorata (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.



Gaillardia aristata Pursh

ASTERACEAE



Gerbera maxima (D.Don) Beauverd.



Gerbera piloselloides (L.) Cass.



Geum aleppicum Jacq.



Helianthus annuus L.

ASTERACEAE



Mikania micrantha Kunth



Soliva anthemifolia (Juss.) Sweet

ASTERACEAE



Synotis bhot (C.B.Clarke) C.Jeffrey & Y.L.Chen



Tagetes cinnabar Cav.

ASTERACEAE



Tagetes erecta L.



Tagetes patula L.

ASTERACEAE



Tagetes tenuifolia Cav.



Vernonia volkameriifolia Candolle

ASTERACEAE



Zinnia violacea Cav.



Xanthium indicum Roxb.

ATHYRIACEAE Ladyfern Family



Deparia boryana (Willdenow) M. Kato



Diplazium esculentum (Retz.) Sw.

ATHYRIACEAE



Diplazium himalayense (Ching) Panigrahi



Diplaziopsis javanica (Blume) C.Chr.

ATHYRIACEAE



Diplazium maximum (D.Don) C.Chr.

BALANOPHORACEAE Balanophora Family



Balanophora fungosa J.R.Forst. & G.Forst

BALANOPHORACEAE



Balanophora polyandra Griff.

BEGONIACEAE Begonia Family



Begonia annulata K.Koch.



Begonia hatacoa Buch. Ham.



Begonia palmata D.Don

BEGONIACEAE



Begonia rubella Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don



Begonia sikkimensis A. Candolle

BEGONIACEAE



Radermachera sinica (Hance) Hemsl.

BETULACEAE Birch Family



Betula utilis D.Don.

BETULACEAE



Carpinus viminea Wall. ex Lindl.

BIGNONIACEAE Trumpet Creeper or Catalpa Family



Oroxylum indicum (L.) Ventenat



Pyrostegia venusta (Ker Gawl.) Miers



Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex Kunth

BOMBACACEAE Bombax or Kapok Family



Bombax ceiba L.

BORAGINACEAE Borage or Forget-Me-Not Family



Bothriospermum tenellum (Hornem.) Fisch. & C.A. Mey.

BORAGINACEAE



Cynoglossum amabile Stapf & J.R.Drumm.



Cynoglossum lanceolatum Forsskål

BORAGINACEAE



Ehretia macrophylla Wall.



Onosma echioides L.



Onosma simplicissima L.



Onosma paniculatum Bureau & Franchet

BRASSICACEAE Mustard Family



Brassica oleracea var. *botrytis* L.



Brassica oleracea var. *capitate* L.

BRASSICACEAE



Brassica oleracea var. *italica* Plenck



Brassica rapa Linn.

BRASSICACEAE



Raphanus raphanistrum Linn.



Raphanus sativus Linn.

BURSERACEAE Torchwood Family



Canarium strictum Roxb.



Commiphora mukul L.

CACTACEAE Cactus Family



Opuntia ficus-indica (L.) Mill.



Opuntia vulgaris Mill.

CACTACEAE



Schlumbergera bridgesii Lem.

CAMPANULACEAE Bell Fower or Bluebell Family



Codonopsis viridis Wall.

CAMPANULACEAE



Leptocodon gracilis (Hook.f. & Thomson) Lem.



Lobelia heyneana Schult.



Lobelia nummularia L.



Lobelia nicotianifolia Roth.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE Honeysuckle Family



Leycesteria formosa Wall.

CARICACEAE Papaya Family



Carica papaya L.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE Pink or Carnation Family



Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Schult.



Drymaria villosa Schltdl. & Cham.

CHLORANTHACEAE



Chloranthus elatior Lin.

COMBRETACEAE White Mangrove Family



Commelina diffusa Burm. f.

COMBRETACEAE



Commelina maculate Edgew.



Terminalia bellerica (Gaertner) Roxb.

COMBRETACEAE



Terminalia chebula Retzius.

COMMELINACEAE Spiderwort Family



Murdannia divergens (C. B. Clarke) Brüc.

COMMELINACEAE



Streptolirion volubile Edge.



Tradescantia occidentalis (Britton) Smyth

COMMELINACEAE



Tradescantia pallida (Rose) D.R.Hunt



Tradescantia sillamontana Matuda

CONVOLVULACEAE Morning Glory Family



Ipomoea turbinata Lag.



Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth

CORNACEAE Dogwood Family



Torricellia tiliifolia D.C.

CORIARIACEAE Coriaria Family



Coriaria napalensis Wall.

COSTACEAE Costus or Spiral Ginger Family



Cheilocostus speciosus (J.Konig) C. Specht

CRASSULACEAE Stonecrop Family



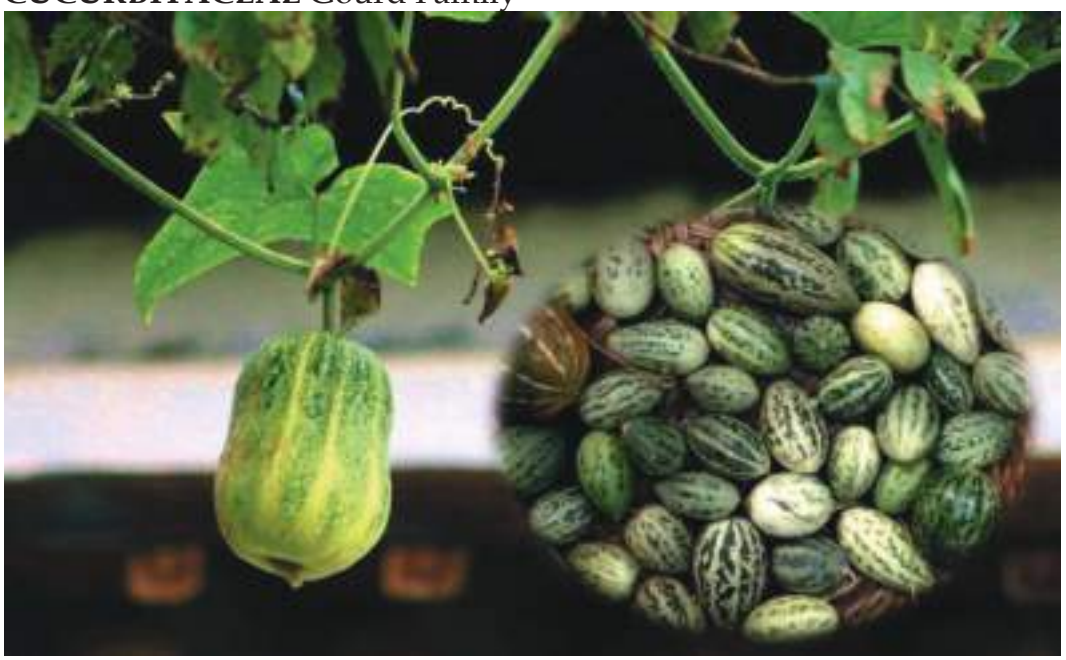
Kalanchoe daigremontiana Raym.-Hamet & H.P.

CRASSULACEAE



Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.

CUCURBITACEAE Gourd Family



Cucumis callosus (Rottb.) Cogn.

CRASSULACEAE



Cucumis sativus L.



Cucurbita moschata Duchesne ex Poir.

CRASSULACEAE



Cyclanthera pedata (L.)Schrad.



Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley

CRASSULACEAE



Lagenaria vulgaris Seringe.



Luffa aegyptiaca Miller

CRASSULACEAE



Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.



Gomphogyne cissiformis Griff.



Hodgsonia macrocarpa (Blume) Cogn.



Momordica charantia L.

CRASSULACEAE



Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.



Solena amplexicaulis (Lam.) Gandhi

CRASSULACEAE



Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.

CYATHEACEAE Scaly Tree Ferns Family



Cyathea spinulosa Wall.

CYPERACEAE Sedge Family



Cyperus niveus Retz.

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE Bracken Fern Family



Monachosorum henryi Christ.

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE



Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

DIOSCOREACEAE Yam Family



Dioscorea belophylla (Prain) Voigt ex Haines

DIOSCOREACEAE



Dioscorea bulbifera Linn.

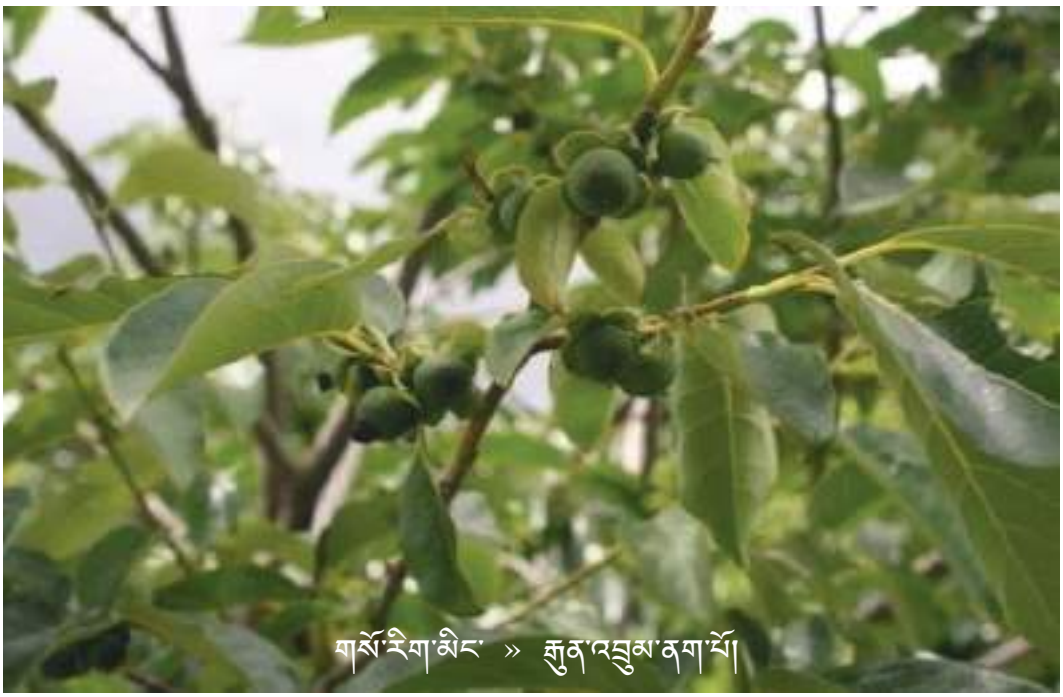


Tacca integrifolia Ker Gawl.

EBENACEAE Persimmon or Ebony Family



Diospyros kaki Thunb.



Diospyros lotus L.

ELAEAOCARPACEAE Elaeocarpus Family



Elaeocarpus lanceifolius Roxb.

ERICACEAE Heath or Heather Family



Gaultheria discolor Nutt. ex Hook.

ERICACEAE



Leucothoe griffithiana C. B. Cl.



Lyonia mariana (L.) D. Don.

ERICACEAE



Gaultheria semi-infera (C.B.Clarke) Airy Shaw.



Vaccinium angustifolium Aiton

ERICACEAE



Vaccinium vacciniaceum (Roxb.) Sl.

EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge Family



Acalypha wilkesiana Müll.Arg.

EUPHORBIACEAE



Baliospermum densiflorum D.G.Long



Breynia retusa (Dennst.) Alston



Euphorbia jolkinii Boissier



Euphorbia longifolia Lam.

EUPHORBIACEAE



Euphorbia milii var. *longifolia* Rau.



Euphorbia milii Des Moul.

EUPHORBIACEAE



Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch



Euphorbia royleana Boissier.

EUPHORBIACEAE



Jatropha curcas L.



Macaranga chatiniana (Baill.) Müll.Arg.

EUPHORBIACEAE



Macaranga pustulata King ex Hook.f.



Mallotus nepalensis Mull. Arg.

EUPHORBIACEAE

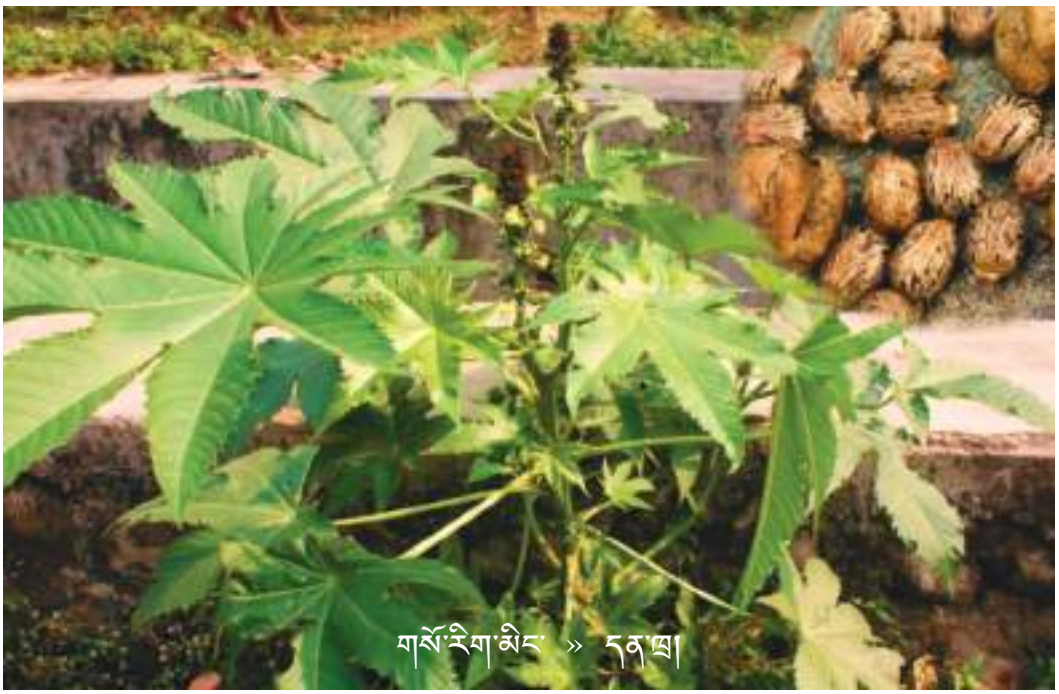


Mallotus philippensis (Lam) Mull. Arg.



Ostodes paniculata Blume.

EUPHORBIACEAE



Ricinus communis L.



Sapium insigne (Royle) Trimen

EUPTELEACEAE Monogeneric Family



Euptelea pleiosperma Hook.f. & Thomson

FABACEAE Legume or Bean Family



Accacia catechu (L.f.) Willdenow

FABACEAE



Albizia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.



Arachis hypogaea L.

FABACEAE



Bauhinia purpurea Lin.



Bauhinia variegate (L.) Benth.

FABACEAE



Butea buteiformis (Voigt) Grierson & D. G. Long



Butea parviflora Roxb.

FABACEAE



Caesalpinia bounduc (L.) Roxb.



Caesalpinia decapetala (Roth) Alston



Cajanus mollis (Benth.)Mae



Campylotropis speciose (Royle ex Schindl.) Schindl.

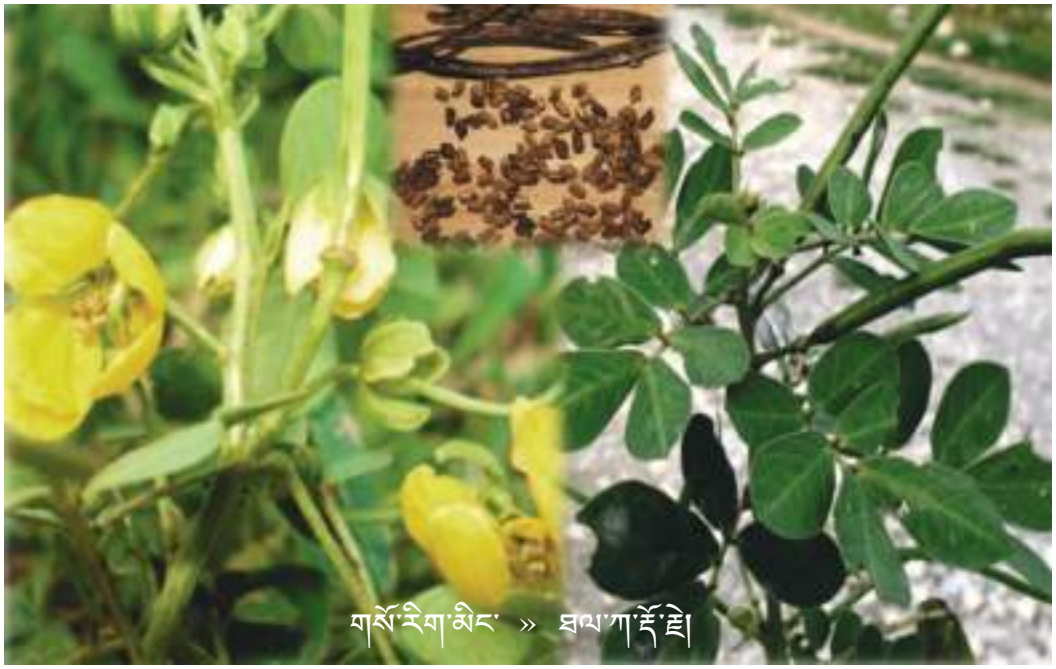
FABACEAE



Cassia fistula L.



Cassia occidentalis L.



Cassia tora L.



Cladrastis sinensis (Fran.) Pr.

FABACEAE



Crotalaria alata D.Don



Crotolaria ferruginea Benth.

FABACEAE



Crotalaria sessiliflora L.



Crotolaria trifoliastrum Willd.

FABACEAE



Delonix regia (Hook) Reg.



Delonix regia var. *flavida* (Hook) Reg.

FABACEAE



Dumasia villosa DC.



Entada rheedii Sprengel.

FABACEAE



Eriosema himalaicum H.Ohashi



Erythriana arborescens Roxb.

FABACEAE



Erythrina stricta Roxb.



Erythriana variegate L.

FABACEAE



Flemingia fruticulosa Benth.



Flemingia macrophylla (Willd.) Merr.

FABACEAE



Flemingia strobilifera (L.) W.T.Aiton



Glycine max (L.) Merr.

FABACEAE



Glycyrrhiza glabra (L.)



Indigofera cassioides DC.

FABACEAE



Indigofera dosua Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don



Indigofera heterantha Wall.

FABACEAE



Indigofera hirsuta Linn.



Indigofera tinctoria L.



Lespedeza juncea (L.f.)Pers.



Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit

FABACEAE



Millettia pachycarpa Bentham.



Mimosa pudica L.



Mucuna imbricata Baker



Phaseolus lunatus L.

FABACEAE



Phaseolus vulgaris L.



Pterocarpus santalinus L.f.

FABACEAE



Senna occidentalis (L.) Link



Tephrosia candida DC.

FABACEAE



Vicia hirsuta (L) Gray.



Vicia sativa L.

FABACEAE



Vigna radiata (L.) R.Wilczek



Vigna umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & H. Ohashi

FABACEAE



Vigna vexillata (L.)A.Rich.



Desmodium elegans DC.



Mucuna sempervirens Hemsl.



Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.

FABACEAE



Uraria sinensis (Hemsl.) Franch.

GENTIANACEAE Gentians Family



Crawfurdia angustata C.B.Cl.

GENTIANACEAE



Exacum hamiltonii G.Don.



Swertia chirata (Wall.)

GENTIANACEAE



Swertia chirayita (Roxb.) Karsten



Tripterospermum volubile (D. Don) H. Hara

GESNERIACEAE Gesneriad Family



Briggsia kurzii (C.B. Clarke) W.E. Ev.



Chirita bifolia D. Don.

GESNERIACEAE



Chirita macrophylla Wall.



Chirita pumila D. Don.



Chirita urticifolia Buch. Ham. ex D. Don.



Loxostigma griffithii (Wight) C.B. Clarke

GESNERIACEAE



Lysionotus pubescens C.B. Clarke.

HAMAMELIDACEAE Witch-Hazel Family



Corylopsis himalayana Griff.

HAMAMELIDACEAE



Exbucklandia populnea (R. Br. ex Griff.) R. W. Brown

HELWINGIACEAE Helwingia Family



Helwingia himalaica J. D. H. & Thom ex C. B. Cl.

HYDRANGEACEAE Hydrangea Family



Dichroa cyanea (Wallich) Schltr.



Dichroa febrifuga Lour



Hydrangea anomala D. Don.



Hydrangea heteromalla D.Don.

HYDRANGEACEAE



Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser.



Philadelphus lewisii Prush.

HYDRANGEACEAE



Philadelphus tomentosus G.Don.

HYPOXIDACEAE Star lily or African Potato Family



Hypoxis aurea Lour.

HYPOXIDACEAE



Molineria capitulate (Lour.) Herb.



Molineria crassifolia Baker

IRIDACEAE Blue-Eyed Grass Family



Belamcanda chinensis (Linn.) Redouté



Crocus sativus Linn.

JUGLANDACEAE Walnut Family



Engelhardia spicata Blume

JUNCACEAE Rush Family



Juncus inflexus L.

JUNCACEAE



Luzula multiflora (Ehrh.) Lej.

LAMIACEAE Mint Family



Caryopteris bicolor (Roxb. ex Hardw.) Mabb.

LAMIACEAE



Clinopodium umbrosum (M. Bieb.) C. Koch in Linnaea.



Colebrookea oppositifolia Smith



Coleus scutellarioides (L.) Benth.



Colquhounia coccinea var. *mollis* (Schltdl.) Prain

LAMIACEAE



Craniotome furcata (Link) Kuntze.



Elsholtzia pilosa (Benth.) Benth.

LAMIACEAE



Elsholtzia stachyodes (Link) Raizada & H.O.Saxena



Gmelina arborea Roxb. ex Sm.

LAMIACEAE



Holmskioldia sanguinea Retz.



Isodon hispidus (Benth.) Murata



Isodon lophanthoides var. *gerardianus* (D.Don) Hara.



Leucas lanata Benth.

LAMIACEAE



Leucosceptrum canum Sm.



Melissa axillaris (Benth.) Bakh.f.



Ocimum tenuiflorum L.



Pogostemon linearis (Benth.) Kuntze.

LAMIACEAE



Scutellaria violacea Heyne ex Benth.



Stachys melissifolia Bentham

LAMIACEAE



Vitex negundo L.

LAURACEAE Laurel Family



གཡོ་རིག་མིང་ » གཅིར།

Cinnamomum camphora (Nees and Eberm).

LAURACEAE



Cinnamomum impressinervium Meisner.



Cinnamomum bejolghota (Buch.-Ham.) Sw.



Cinnamomum granduliferum (Wall.) Meisner.



Cinnamomum zeylanicum Nees.

LAURACEAE



Cryptocarya bhutanica D.G. Long



Lindera pulcherrima (Nees) Benth.



Machilus edulis King ex Hook. fil.



Neolitsea foliosa (Nees) Gamble

LAURACEAE



Parasassafras confertiflora (Meisn.) D.G.Long



Persea americana Mill.



Persea duthiei (King ex Hook.fil.) Kosterm.



Phoebe paniculata (Nees) Nees

LENTIBULARIACEAE Bladderwort Family



Utricularia striatula Sm.

LILIACEAE Lily Family



Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques

LILIACEAE



Chlorophytum nepalense (Lindl.) Baker



Hemerocallis citrina Baroni

LILIACEAE



Hemerocallis fulva (L.) L.



Lilium nepalense D.Don



Lilium nepalense var. *concolor* D.Don



Maianthemum fuscum (Wallich) Fran.

LINDERNIACEAE Lindernia Family



Lindernia ruellioides (Colsm.) Pennell.

LOGANIACEAE Monkey Orange or Logania Family



Gardneria angustifolia Wall.

LOGANIACEAE



Strychnos nux-vomica Linn.

LORANTHACEAE Showy mistletoe Family



Loranthus odoratus Wall.

LORANTHACEAE



Scurrula parasitica L.



Scurrula elata (Edgew.) Danser.

LORANTHACEAE



Taxillus kaempferi (DC.) Dan.

LYTHRACEAE Loosestrife Family



Duabanga grandiflora (Roxb. ex DC.) Wal.

LYTHRACEAE



Punica granatum L.



Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz

MAGNOLIACEAE Magnolia Family



Magnolia doltsopa (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Figlar



Magnolia lanuginosa (Wall.) Figlar & Noot.

MAGNOLIACEAE



Magnolia hodgsonii (Hook.f. & Thomson) H.Keng

MALVACEAE Hibiscus or Mallow Family



Abelmoschus manihot (L.) Medikus



Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.



Corchorus aestuans L.

MALVACEAE



Eriolaena spectabilis (DC.) Planch.



Gossypium hirsutum L.



Reevesia pubescens Mast.



Sida rhombifolia L.

MELASTOMATACEAE Melastome Family



Melastoma malabathricum L.



Melastoma normale D.Don



Osbeckia capitata D.Don ex Wight & Arn.



Osbeckia nepalensis Hook.

MELASTOMATACEAE



Osbeckia stellata Wall. ex D.Don



Osbeckia stellata var. *crinita* Hansen

MELASTOMATACEAE



Oxyspora paniculata (D. Don) DC.

MELIACEAE Mahogany Family



Aglaia cucullata (Roxb.) Pellegr.

MELASTOMATACEAE



Melia azedarach L.



Toona ciliate M. Roem.

MENISPERMACEAE Moonseed Family



Stephania elegans Hook. f. & Thoms.



Stephania glabra Roxb.

MENISPERMACEAE



Stephania japonica (Thunb.) Miers



Tinospora cordifolia (Willdenow) Hook. f. & Thomson.

MORACEAE Mulberry Family



Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.



Ficus auriculata Lour.

MORACEAE



Ficus carica L.



Ficus elastica Roxb. ex Hornem.



Ficus pubigera (Wallich ex Miquel) Kurz



Ficus religiosa L.

MORACEAE



Ficus racemosa (L).



Ficus semicordata Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.

MORACEAE



Morus alba L.



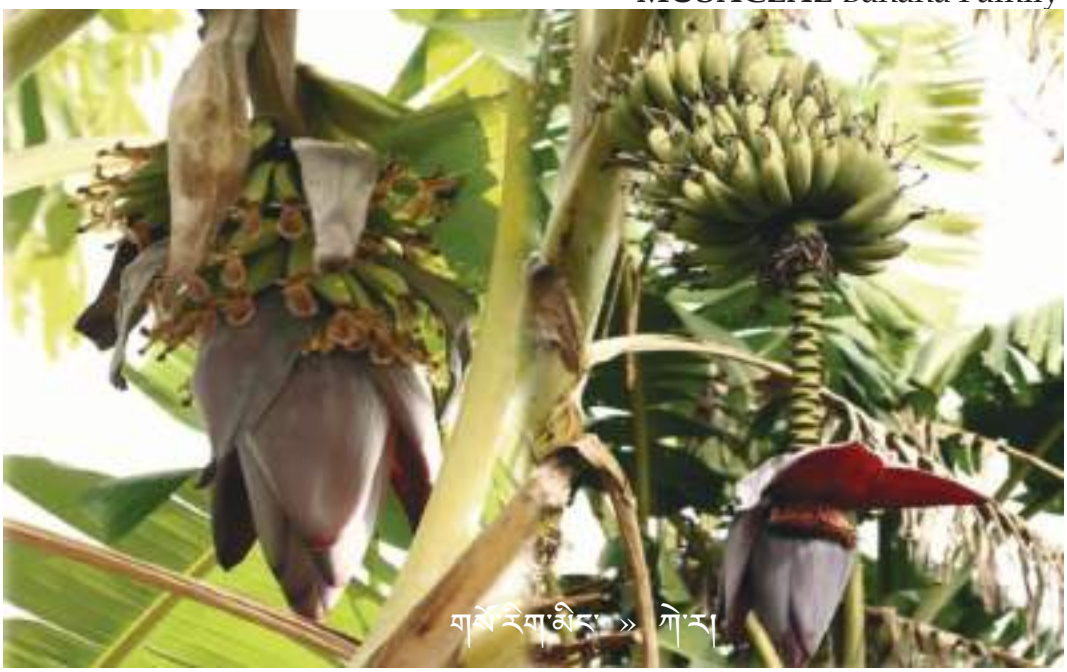
Morus mucroura Miquel

MORINGACEAE Horseradish Tree Family



Moringa oleifera Lam.

MUSACEAE Banana Family



Musa acuminata Colla

MUSACEAE



Musa balbisiana Colla.



Musa sikkimensis Kurz

MYRICACEAE Wax myrtle Family



Myrica esculenta Buch. Ham. ex D.Don

MYRISTICACEAE Nutmeg Family



Knema tenuinervia Wilde.

MYRISTICACEAE



Myristica fragrans Houtt.

MYRSINACEAE Myrsine Family



Maesa argentea (Wall.) A. DC.

MYRSINACEAE



Maesa chisia Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don



Maesa rugosa C. B. Cl.

MYRSINACEAE



Myrsine semiserrata Wall.

MYRTACEAE Myrtle Family



Psidium guajava L.

MYRTACEAE



Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merrill & Perry



Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels

NEPHROLEPIDACEAE Boston Fern Family



Nephrolepis cordifolia (L.) K. Presl



Nephrolepis hirsutula (G. Forst.) C. Presl

NYCTAGINACEAE Four o'clock Family



Mirabilis himalaica (Edgeworth) Heimerl



Mirabilis jalapa L.

NYMPHAEACEAE Water lily Family



Nymphaea alba L.

OLEACEAE Olive Family



Fraxinus paxiana var. *sikkimensis* Lingelsheim

OLEACEAE



Jasminum dispermum Wall.



Jasminum grandiflorum Linn.

OLEACEAE



Jasminum humile Heyne ex Wall.



Jasminum lanceolarium Roxb.

OLEACEAE



Jasminum laurifolium Roxb. ex Horn.



Ligustrum vulgare L.

ORCHIDACEAE Orchid Family



Amitostigma pinguicula (H. G. Reichenbach & S. Moore) Schlechter



Ascocentrum himalaicum (Deb Sengupta & Malick) Christenson

ORCHIDACEAE



Cheirostylis sherriffii N.Pearce & P.J.Cribb



Chrysoglossum ornatum Blume

ORCHIDACEAE



Cleisostoma aspersum (Rchb.f.) Garay



Coelogyne ovalis Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Coelogyne prolifera Lindl.



Cymbidium cochleare Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Cymbidium devonianum Paxton.



Cypripedium cordigerum D.Don.

ORCHIDACEAE



Dendrobium aphyllum (Roxb.) C.E.C.Fisch.



Dendrobium bicameratum Lindl

ORCHIDACEAE



Dendrobium densiflorum Wall.



Dendrobium devonianum Paxton.

ORCHIDACEAE



Dendrobium heterocarpum Wall. ex. Lindl.



Epigeneium rotundatum (Lindl.) Sum

ORCHIDACEAE



Epigeneium amplum Lindl.



Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz

ORCHIDACEAE



Eria amica Rchb.f.



Eria coronaria (Lindl.) Rchb.f.

ORCHIDACEAE



Eria spicata (D.Don) Hand.-Mazz.



Gastrochilus acutifolius (Lindl.) Kuntze

ORCHIDACEAE



Gastrochilus distichus (Lindl.) Kuntze



Goodyera foliosa (Lindl.) Benth.

ORCHIDACEAE



Goodyera schlechtendaliana Rchb. f.

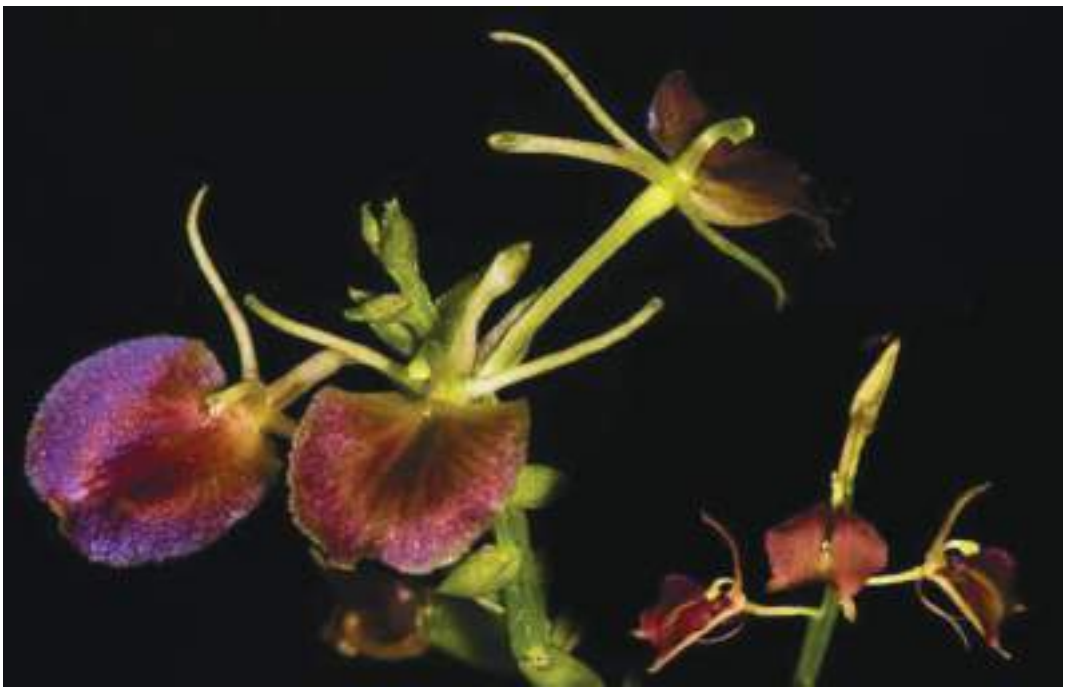


Ione bicolor Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Liparis bootanensis Griff.



Liparis cathcartii Hook. f.

ORCHIDACEAE



Liparis cordifolia Hook. f.



Luisia brachystachys (Lindl.) Blume

ORCHIDACEAE



Luisia zeylanica Lindl.



Odontochilus elwesii C.B.Clarke ex Hook.f.

ORCHIDACEAE



Otochilus fuscus Lindl.



Otochilus lancitabius Seibe.

ORCHIDACEAE



Panisea demissa (D.Don) Pfitzer.



Paphiopedilum fairrieanum Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Paphiopedilum venustum (Wallich ex Sims) Pfitzer



Peristylus goodyeroides (D.Don) Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Phaius wallichii Lindl.



Pholidota articulata Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Platanthera edgeworthii (Hook.f. ex Collett) R.K.Gupta



Satyrium nepalense var. *ciliatum* (Lindl.) Hook.f.

ORCHIDACEAE



Tainia minor Hook.f.



Uncifera acuminate Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Vanda bicolor Griff.



Vanda cristata Wall. ex. Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE



Vanda testacea (Lindl.) Rchb. f.

ONAGRACEAE Evening Primrose Family



Epilobium cylindricum D. Don.



Epilobium royleanum Haus.



Epilobium wallichianum Haus.

OROBANCHACEAE Broomrape Family



Buchnera hispida Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don.



Lindenbergia griffithii Hook.f.

OROBANCHACEAE



Sopubia trifida Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don

OXALIDACEAE Wood sorrel Family



Oxalis corniculata L.

OXALIDACEAE



Oxalis triangularis A.St.-Hil.

PAPAVERACEAE Poppy Family



Argemone mexicana L.

PASSIFLORACEAE Passion flower Family



Adenia trilobata (Roxb.) Engl.

PEDALIACEAE Sesame Family



Sesamum indicum L.

PENTAPHYLACACEAE Eurya Family



Eurya acuminate DC.

PHYLLANTHACEAE Indian Gooseberry Family



Phyllanthus emblica L.



Phyllanthus glaucus Wall. ex Müll.Arg



Phyllanthus griffithii Müll.Arg

PHYLLANTHACEAE



Phyllanthus urinaria L.

PIPERACEAE Pepper Family



Peperomia tetraphylla (G. Forst.) Hook. & Arn.

PIPERACEAE



Piper nigrum L.



Piper pedicellatum C. DC

PIPERACEAE



Piper suipigua Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don.

PLANTAGINACEAE Plantain Family



Ellisiophyllum pinnatum (Wallich ex Bentham) Maki



Kickxia elatine (L.) Dumort.



Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr.

POACEAE Grass Family

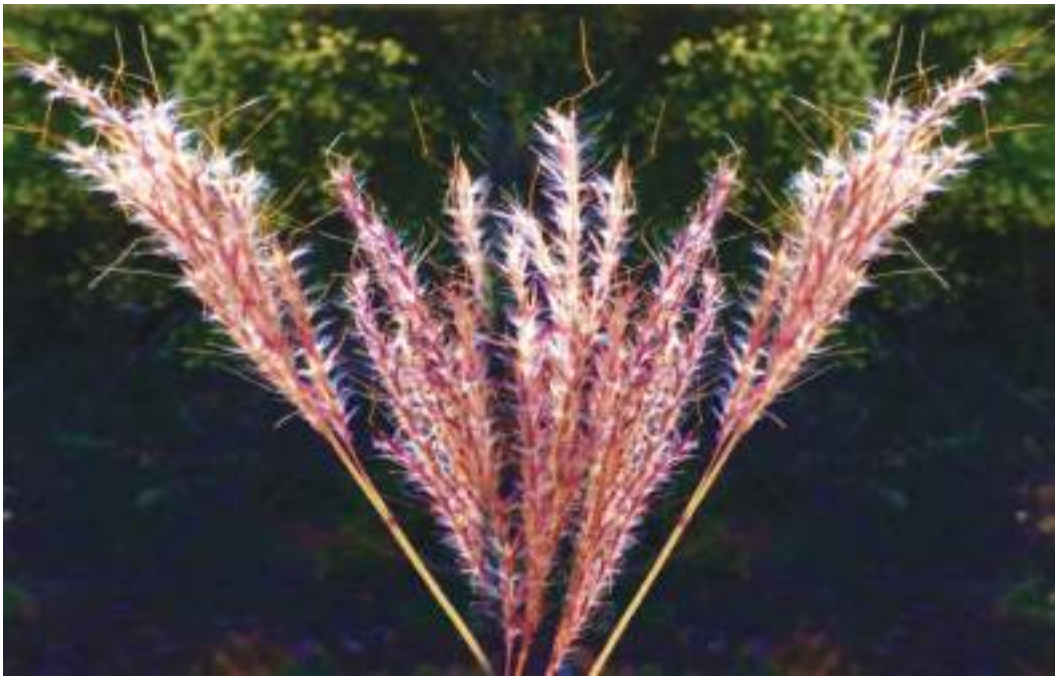


Arundo donax L.



Avena fatua L.

POACEAE



Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng



Bromus racemosus L.

POACEAE



Capillipedium parviflorum (R.Br.) Stapf.



Chimonobambusa callosa (Munro) Nakai.

POACEAE



Cymbopogon flexuosus (Nees ex Steud.) W.Watson



Danthonia cumminsii Hook.f.

POACEAE



Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees



Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop.

POACEAE



Eulalia mollis (Griseb.) Kuntze



Eulalia trispicata (Schult.) Henrard

POACEAE



Festuca gigantea (L.) Vill.



Glyceria declinata Bréb.

POACEAE



Himalayacalamus hookerianus (Munro) Stapleton



Hordeum vulgare L.

POACEAE



Imperata cylindrica (L.) Rae.



Lolium multiflorum Lam.

POACEAE



Lolium perenne L.



Microstegium ciliatum (Trin.) A. Cam.

POACEAE



Microstegium vimineum (Trin.) A. Camus



Oplismenus compositus (L.) P. Beauv.

POACEAE



Oplismenus undulatifolius (Ard.) P. Beauv.



Oryza sativa L.

POACEAE



Phalaris arundinacea L.



Poa annua L.

POACEAE



Poa pratensis L.



Pogonatherum crinitum (Thunb.) Kunth

POACEAE



Polypogon fugax Nees ex Steud.



Saccharum officinarum L.

POACEAE



Setaria italica (L.) P.Beauv.



Thysanolaena latifolia (Hornem.) Honda.

POACEAE



Triticum aestivum L.



Zea mays L.

POLEMONIACEAE Jacob's-ladder or Phlox Family



Polemonium chinense (Brand) Brand, Repert

POLYGALACEAE Milkworts or Snakeroot Family



Polygala arillata Buch. Ham. ex D. Don

POLYGONACEAE Buckwheat Family



Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Delabre



Persicaria pubescens (BI.) Hara.



Reynoutria multiflora (Thunb.) Moldenke



Rheum rhabarbarum Linn.

POLYPODIACEAE Fern Family



Drynaria propinqua (Wall. ex Mett.) J.Sm. ex Bedd.



Lepisorus bicolor (Takeda) Ching

POLYPODIACEAE



Lepisorus nudus (Hooker) Ching

PONTEDERIACEAE Water Hyacinth Family



Eichhornia crassipes Mart

PONTEDERIACEAE



Monochoria vaginalis (Burm.f.) C.Presl

PRIMULACEAE Primrose Family



Lysimachia congestiflora Hemsl.

PRIMULACEAE



Lysimachia japonica Thunberg



Lysimachia prolifera Klatt.

PRIMULACEAE



Primula filipes Watt.



Primula ludlowii W.W.Sm.

PRIMULACEAE



Primula sherriffiae W. W. Smith, New Fl. & Silva.

PROTEACEAE Macadamia Nut Family



Helicia nilagirica Bedd.

PTYCHOMITRIACEAE Mosses Family



Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) Beauv.

RAFFLESIACEAE Corpse Flower Family



Sapria himalayana Griffith.

RANUNCULACEAE Buttercup Family



Clematis napaulensis DC.



Dichocarpum adiantifolium (Hook. f. & Thomson) W. T. W. & P. K. His.

RHAMNACEAE Buckthorn Family



Ziziphus jujuba Mill



Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.

RHAMNACEAE



Zizyphus incurve Roxb.

ROSACEAE Rose Family



Choenomeles lagenaria (Sweet) Nak.

ROSACEAE



Eriobotrya dubia (Lindl.) Decne



Fragaria ananassa Duchesne

ROSACEAE



Lactuca sativa L.



Photinia integrifolia Lindl.

ROSACEAE



Prunus cerasoides D. Don.



Prunus davidiana (Carr) Franch

ROSACEAE



Prunus dulcis Batsch



གསོ་རིག་མིང » བོད་ཁམ།

Prunus mira Koehne

ROSACEAE



Prunus persica (L.) Batsch



Rosa banksiae W. T. Aiton



Rubus calophyllus C.B.Clarke.



Rubus calycinoides Kuntze.

ROSACEAE



Rubus calycinus D. Don

RUBIACEAE Coffee, Madder or Bedstraw Family



Galium elegans Wall. ex Roxb.

RUBIACEAE



Galium hoffmeisteri (Klotz.) Her. & Schönb. Tem. ex R.R.Mill



Himalrandia tetrasperma (Wall. ex Roxb.) T.Yamaz.

RUBIACEAE



Lasianthus biermannii King ex Hook.f.



Leptodermis amoena Spring.



Luculia grandifolia Ghos.



Luculia gratissima (Wall.) Sweet

RUBIACEAE



Mussaenda roxburghii Hook. f.



Neanotis wightiana (Wall. ex Wig. & Arn.) W.H.Lewis

RUBIACEAE



Neohymenopogon parasiticus (Wall.) Ben.



Paederia foetida L.

RUBIACEAE



Pavetta indica L.



Psychotria calocarpa Kurz.

RUBIACEAE



Rubia sikkimensis (Kurz.)



Rubia wallichiana Dec.

RUBIACEAE



Uncaria tomentosa (Willd. ex Schult.) DC.

RUTACEAE Citrus Family



Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa



Boenninghausenia albiflora (Hook.) Rchb. ex MeisnCitrus latipes



Citrus limon (L.) Osbeck

RUTACEAE



Citrus maxima (Burm. f.) Osbeck



Citrus reticulate Blan.

RUTACEAE



Cneorum tricoccon L.



Murraya paniculata (L.) Jacq.

RUTACEAE



Skimmia arborescens T.Anderson ex Gam.



Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.

RUTACEAE



Toddalia asiatica (L) Lam.

SALICACEAE Willow Family



Casearia glomerata Roxb.

SALICACEAE



Populus davidiana Dode, Bull.



Populus deltoids W.Bartram

SANTALACEAE Sandalwood Family



Korthalsella japonica (Thunb.) Engl.



Osyris lanceolata Hochst. & Steud

SANTALACEAE



Santalum album Linn.

SAPINDACEAE Soapberry Family



Acer campbellii Hook.f. & Thomson ex Hiern.

SAPINDACEAE



Acer caudatum Wall.



Acer oblongum Wall ex. DC.

SAPINDACEAE



Acer pectinatum Wall.



Acer stachyophyllum Hiern

SAPINDACEAE



Acer sterculiaceum Wall.



Acer thomsonii Miq.

SAPINDACEAE



Sapindus rarak DC.

SAXIFRAGACEAE Coral bell Family



Astilbe rivularis Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don

SAXIFRAGACEAE



Micranthes virginiensis (Michaux) Small

SCHISANDRACEAE Star Anise Family



Schisandra neglecta A. C. Smith

SCHISANDRACEAE



Schisandra sphenanthera Rehder & E. H. Wilson

SCROPHULARIACEAE Figwort Family



Buddleja bhutanica Yam.



Buddleja forrestii Diels.



Mazus dentatus Benth ex. Wall.

SCROPHULARIACEAE



Torenia violacea (Azaola ex Blanco) Pen.

SIMAROUBACEAE Quassia Family



Picrasma quassioides (D. Don) Ben

SMILACACEAE Green Berry Family



Smilax lanceifolia Roxb.



Smilax myosotiflora A.DC.

SMILACACEAE



Smilax myrtillus var. *rigida* Noltie

SOLANACEAE Nightshade or Potato Family



Atropa belladonna L.

SOLANACEAE



Brugmansia suaveolens (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Bet. & J.Presl



Capsicum annuum L.

SOLANACEAE



Capsicum annuum var. *annuum* L.



Capsicum frutescens L.



Datura metel L.



Datura suaveloens (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Bercht. & J.Presl

SOLANACEAE



Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.



Solanum aethiopicum L.

SOLANACEAE



Solanum anguivi Lam.



Solanum betaceum Cav.

SOLANACEAE



Solanum dulcamara L.



Solanum erianthum D.Don

SOLANACEAE



Solanum indicum L.



Solanum lycopersicum L.

SOLANACEAE



Solanum melongena L.



Solanum nigrum L.



Solanum pseudocapsicum L.



Solanum viarum Dunal

SOLANACEAE



Solanum villosum Mill.



Solanum virginianum L.

SOLANACEAE



Withania somnifera Linn.

SYMPLOCACEAE Sweet Leaf Family



Symplocos pyrifolia Wall.

SYMPLOCACEAE



Symplocos ramosissima Wall ex. D.Don.



Symplocos sumuntia D.Don

THEACEAE Tea Family



Camellia kissi Wall.



Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Kuntze

THEACEAE



Schima wallichii (Candolle) Korthals

THYMELAEACEAE Daphne Family



Aquillaria malaccensis Lamarck

THYMELAEACEAE



Edgeworthia gardneri Meisner

URTICACEAE Nettle Family



Chamabainia cuspidate Wigh.

URTICACEAE



Boehmeria clidemioides Miq.



Boehmeria penduliflora Wedd.

URTICACEAE



Debregeasia longifolia (Burm. f.) Wedd.



Elatostema hookerianum Wedd.

URTICACEAE



Elatostema platyphyllum Wedd.



Elatostema sessile J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.

URTICACEAE



Lecanthus peduncularis (Wall. ex Royle) Wedd.

VERBENACEAE Verbena or Vervain Family



Callicarpa arborea Roxb.

VERBENACEAE



Clerodendrum glandulosum Lind.



Clerodendrum japonicum (Thunb.) Sweet

VERBENACEAE



Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon ·



Lantana camara L.

VERBENACEAE



Verbena officinalis L.

VIOLACEAE Violet Family



Viola diffusa Gig.

VITACEAE Grape Family



Cyphostemma auriculatum (Roxb.) P. Singh



Tetrastigma leucostaphylum (Dennst.) N.P.Balakr.

VITACEAE



Tetrastigma obtectum (Wall. ex M.A.Lawson) Planch. ex Franch.



Tetrastigma rumicispermum (Laws.) Planch.

VITACEAE



Vitis vinifera L.

ZINGIBERACEAE Ginger Family



Amomum compactum Soland. ex Maton.

ZINGIBERACEAE



Amomum subulatum Roxb.



Cautleya gracilis (Smith) Dandy

ZINGIBERACEAE



Cautleya spicata (Smith) Baker



Curcuma aromatic Salisb.

ZINGIBERACEAE



Curcuma comosa Roxb.



Curcuma longa Linn.



Elettaria cardamomum var. *minuscule* Burkill.



Globba clarkei Baker

ZINGIBERACEAE



Hedychium ellipticum Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.



Hedychium gardnerianu Sheppard ex Ker Gawl.

ZINGIBERACEAE



Kaempferia rotunda L.



Zingiber chrysanthum Roscoe

ZINGIBERACEAE



Zingiber officinale Roscoe.



Zingiber purpureum Roscoe.

ZINGIBERACEAE



Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Roscoe ex Sm.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Bean-caper and Caltrop Family



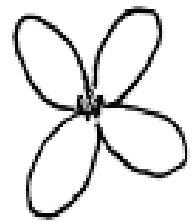
Tribulus terrestris L.

ANNEXURE

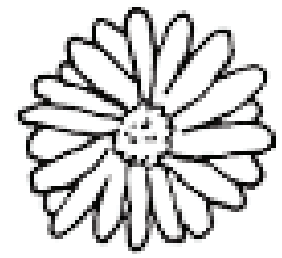
Shapes of the flower



Campanulate



Cruciform



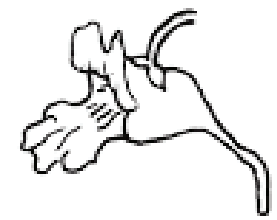
Head



Papilionaceous



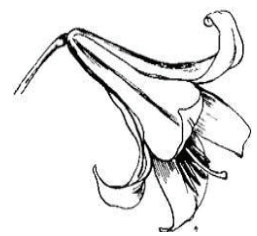
Funnel-form



Spurred



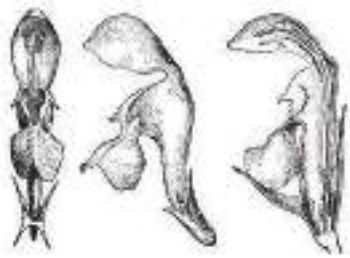
Stellate



Trumpet



Tubular



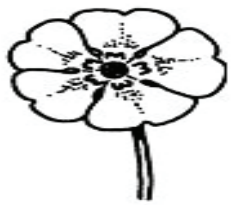
Labiate



Urceolate



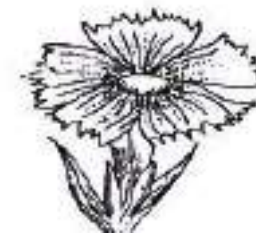
Coronate



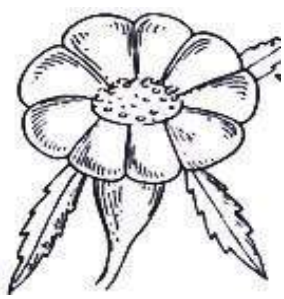
Rotate



Salver-form



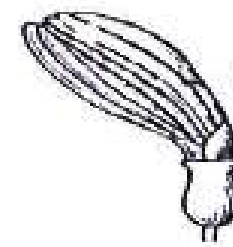
Caryophyllaceous



Rosaceous

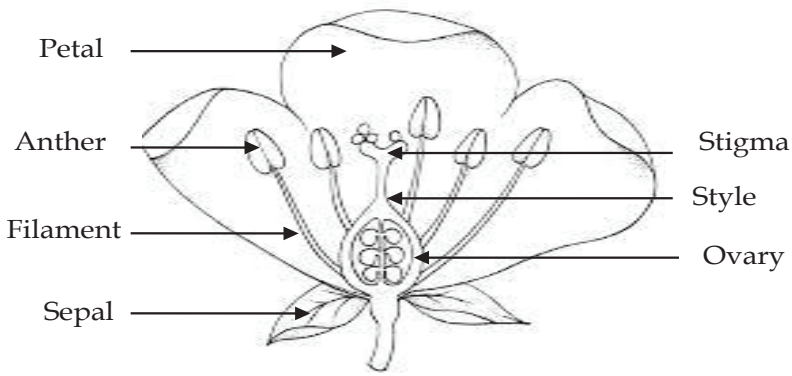


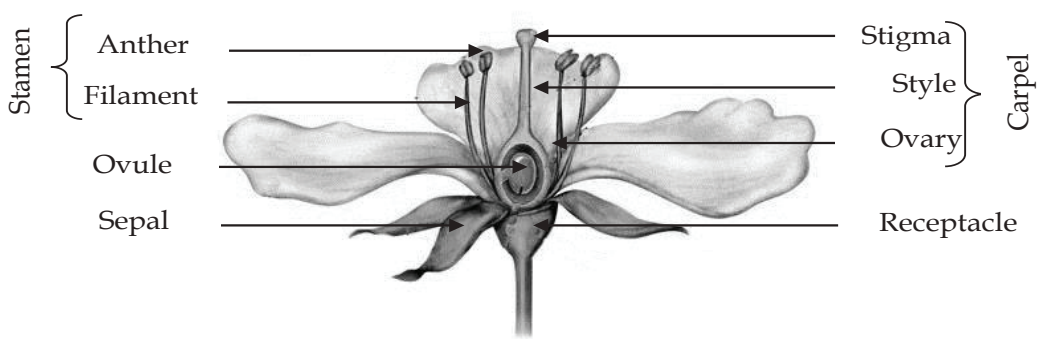
Personate



Ligulate

Characteristics of the flower





Classification of flower based on position of Ovary



Hypogynous
(Ovary Superior)

Perigynous
(Ovary Half-inferior)

Epigynous
(Ovary Inferior)

Type of Leaf



Simple



Ternately Compound



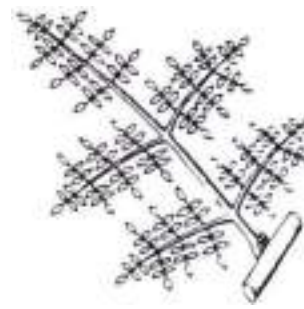
Palmately/Digitately Compound



Pinnately Compound



Bipinnately Compound



Tripinnately Compound

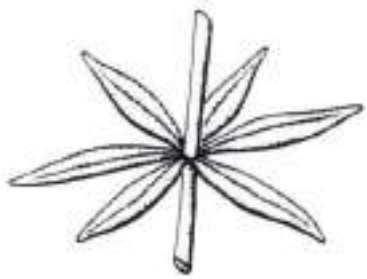
Leaf Arrangement



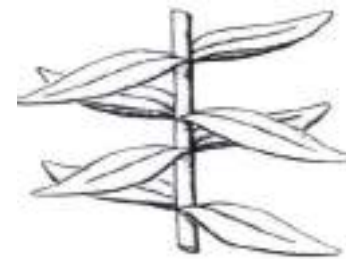
Alternate



Opposite



Whorled



Opposite and Decussate(leaves rotated at 90 degree at adjacent nodes)



Opposite and Decussate



Alternate and Distichous



Fascicied

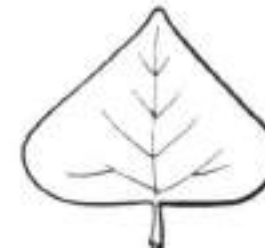
Shape of the Leaf



Acicular



Cordate



Deltoid



Elliptic



Lanceolate



Linear



Lyrate



Obcordate



Oblong



Obovate



Orbicular



Ovate



Palmate



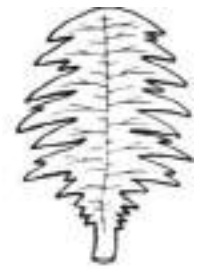
Pectinate



Pinnatified



Reniform



Runicinate



Spatulate

Leaf Apex



Acuminate



Acute



Apiculate



Aristate



Emarginate



Mucronate



Obtuse



Retuse



Rounded

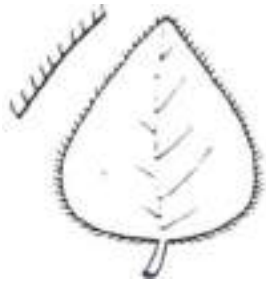


Tidentate



Truncate

Leaf Margin



Ciliate



Crenate



Dentate



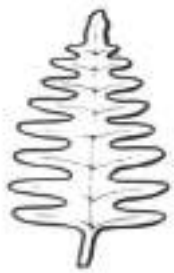
Denticulate



Entire



Erose



Lobed



Revolute



Serrate



Serrulate



Doubly serrate



Sinuate



Undulate

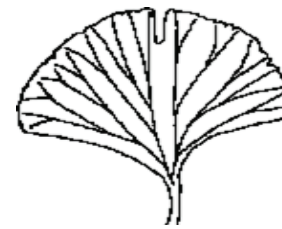
Leaf Venation



Arcuate



Cross-Venulate



Dichotomous



Longitudinal



Palmate



Parallel



Pinnate

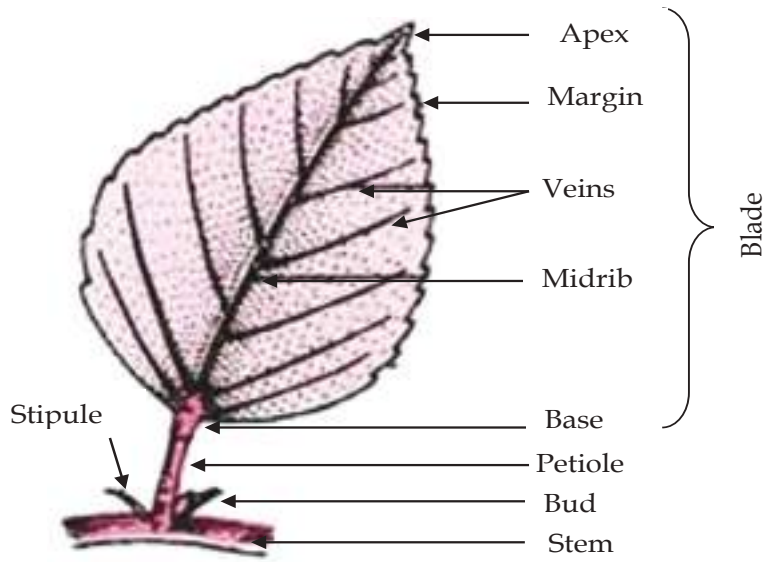


Reticulate



Rotate

Parts of a Leaf



Classification of leaf and petal based on their count



Trimerous Leaves/petal multiple of 3

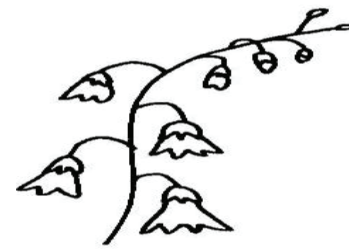
Tetramerous Leaves/petal multiple of 4

Pentamerous Leaves/petal multiple of 5

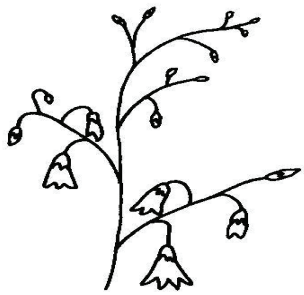
Inflorescence Type



Spike



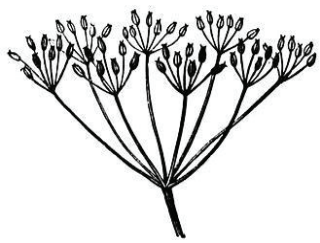
Receme



Panicle



Corymb



Umbel

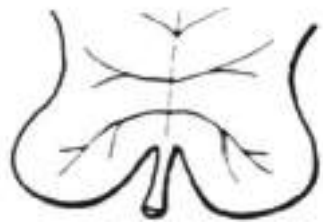


Helicoid cyme

Leaf Base



Attenuate



Auriculate



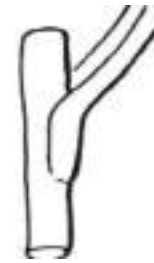
Connate Perfoliate



Cordate



Cuneate



Decurrent



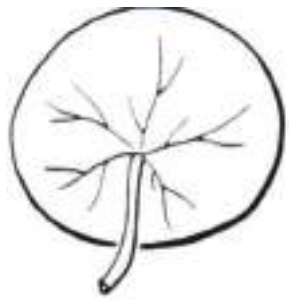
Hastate



Oblique



Obtuse



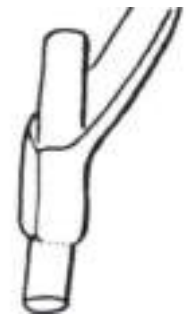
Peltate



Perfoliate



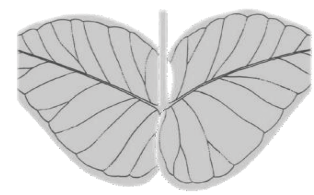
Sagittate



Sheathing



Truncate

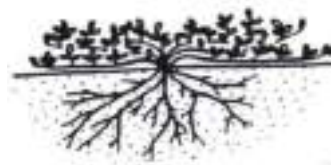


Sessile

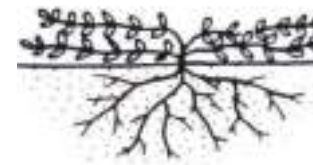
Above the Ground Stem System



Ascendent



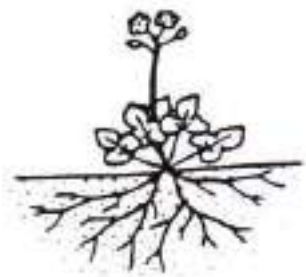
Decumbent



Procumbent



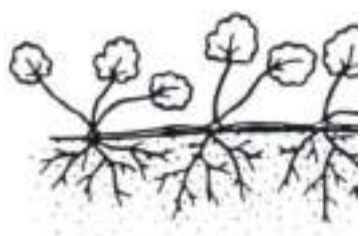
Erect and Caulescent



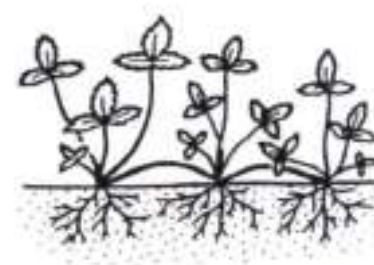
Erect and Acaulescent



Thorn



Repent

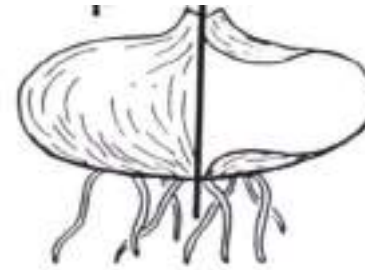


Stolon

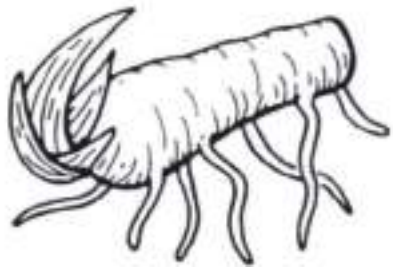
Underground Stem System



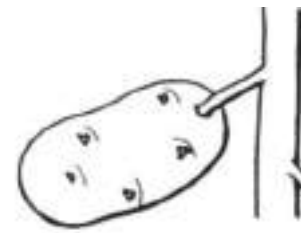
Bulb



Corm

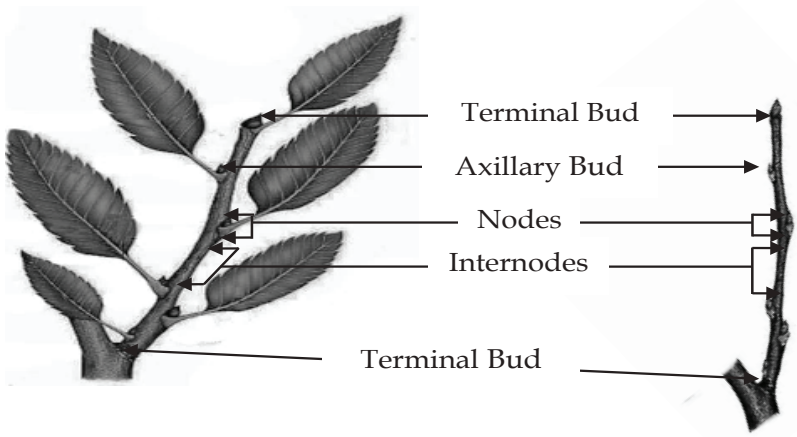


Rhizome

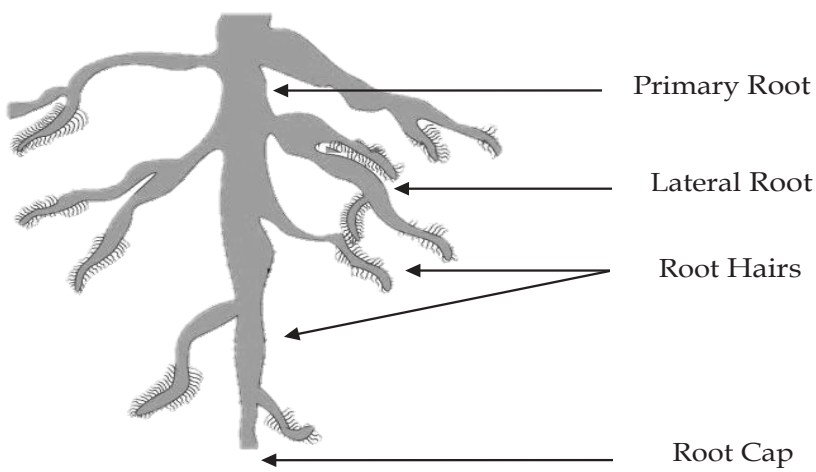


Tuber

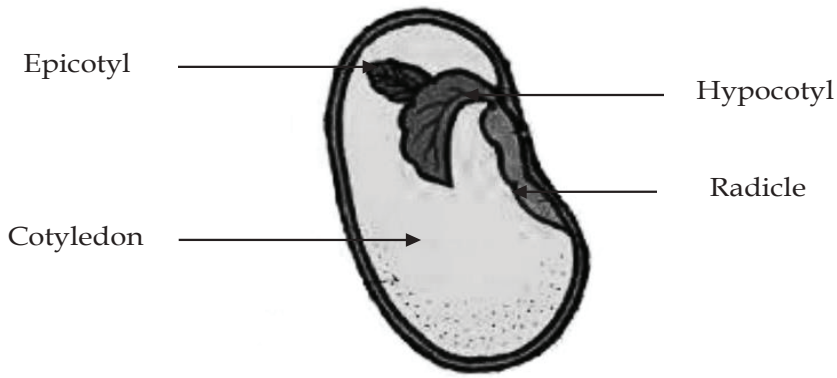
Stem - Arrangement

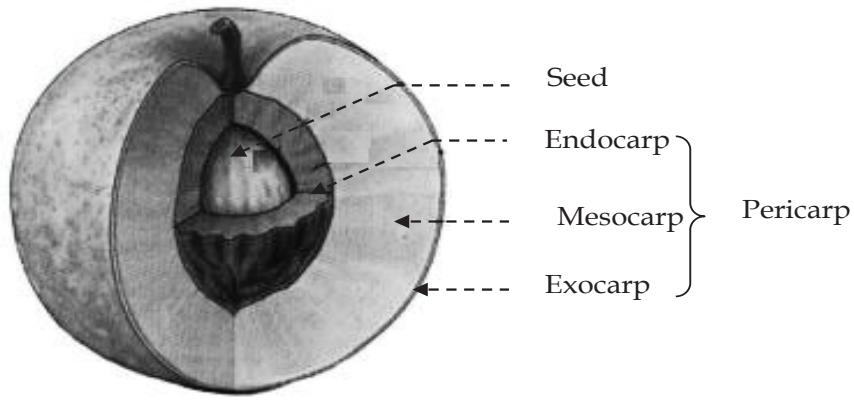


Parts of Root



Seed - Anatomy





gSorig INDEX

ཀ་ཀུ་རྩ། ২৭
ཀ་ཀོ་ལ། ৩৩৬
ཀ་ལེད། ২২
ཀང་རུ། ২৭
ཀེ་ར། ৭৮০
ཀོ་ཐྱི་ལ། ৭৬৮
ཁ་ཆེ་ཀུར་ཀུམ། ৭৯৫
ཁུ་ཐྲུག་རྒྱ་སྐྱེག། ৩০৶
ཁྱུང་སྟེར་དཀར་པོ། ২২
ཁྱུང་སྟེར། ৩২৭
ཁེ། ৩৫৩
ཁོག་དུག་མོ་ཉད། ৭৩
ཁོག་རྟ་དུ་ར། ৩০৩
ཁོག་བ་ཤ་ཀ་དཀར་པོ། ৭
ཁོག་བ་ཤ་ཀ་དམར་པོ། ৩
ཁོག་ཁར་དཀར་པོ། ৩৩৬
ཁོག་ཁར་རྒྱ་སྐྱེག། ৩৩৶
ཁོག་ཟངས་རྩེ། ৩৶৯
ཁོག་འཁྲི་དམར་སྐྱ། ৬৭
ཁོག་འཁྲི་མོག། ৬০
ཁོག་འཁྲི་སེར་པོ། ৬৭
ཁོག་སྐྱེག་སྟོན། ৩৯৫
ག་བྱར། ৭৫৶
གཟེ་མ། ৩৩৩
གསེར་ཐྱི་ཕྱད་བྱ། ২৩
གུ་གུལ། ৬৫
གོ་ཁྱེ། ৬
གོ་ཡྱུ། ৩৯

ཐོ། ৩৫৯
ཐྲ་གོར་ཞོ་ཤ། ৭৩৫
ཆང་རྩི། ৩৮৬
ཆུ་སྐྱེས། ৫০
ཇ་ཤིང་། ৩৭৩
ཉི་མ་མེ་ཏོག། ৯৩
ཉེ་ཤིང་། ৩৮
ཏི་ལ་དཀར། ৩৩৭
ཐལ་ཀ་རོ་རྩེ། ৭৭৭
ད་དྷེག། ৶
དན་ཁ། ৭০৩
དན་རོ་ག། ৭০০
དཔའ་བོ་སེར་པོ། ৭২৩
དབྱར་པ། ৩২২
དར་ཤིང་། ৭২৮
དུ་རུ་ག། ৭৮৩
དོ་ཁ། ৭৭০
ནུ་ག་གེ་སར། ৩৬৯
ནགས་ཀེ་ར། ৭৮৭
ནགས་སྐྱེས། ৫০
པད་ཚལ། ৬৩
པད་རྩ། ৭৮৮
པན་གེ་སར། ৫২
པི་པི་ལིང་། ৩৩৫
པུ་ཤེལ་རྩེ། ৩৭৮
པོ་སོ་ཆ། ৩৮৯
ཕུང་སྤུག། ৭৯২
ཕོ་བ་རི་ནག་པོ། ৩৩৫

བ་ཀུ་དམར་པོ། ༡༢༨
བ་ཀུ་ཁྲེང་བ། ༡༢༢
བ་ཀུ་ཤིད་བ། ༡༢༤
བ་རྨ། ༧༣
བ་ལེ་ཀཱ། ༢༧
བ་སྨྲ། ༡༨༢
བློལ་བ། ༢༢༩
བྱང་ཤིང་། ༢༤༩
བེར་ཀ། ༢༨
བོད་ཁམ། ༢༧༡
ཐུང་ཆུབ་ཤིང་། ༡༢༧
ཐྱི་ཏང་ཀ། ༡༨༤
ཐྱི་ཚེར། ༩༢
མ་གལ། ༢༢༢
མ་རྒྱཻ། ༡༠༧
མཁལ་མ་ཁོ་ཤ་དཀར་པོ། ༡༡༧
མཁལ་མ་ཁོ་ཤ་ནག་པོ། ༡༡༨
མཆིན་པ་ཁོ་ཤ། ༡༡༤
ཙན་དན་དཀར་པོ། ༢༨༠
ཙན་དན་དམར་པོ། ༡༢༨
ཙམ་པ་ཀཱ། ༤༨
ཚོ་ཏ་ཀཱ། ༢༠༢
ཚྭ་ཏྲི། ༡༨༢
ཞུ་མཁན། ༢༡༢
ཟི་ར་དཀར་པོ། ༨
འཁན་ཨ་ཀྲོང་། ༢༨༧
འཇམ་འབྲས། ༡༠༢
འབྲ་ཞོ་དམར་པོ། ༢༨༨
འབྲས། ༢༩༨
ཡུང་བ། ༢༢༢
རཀ་ཤ། ༨༢
རས་འབྲས། ༡༧༨
རི་ཁམ། ༢༧༠
རྒྱན་འཛུམ་དཀར་པོ། ༣༢༤
རྒྱན་འཛུམ་ནག་པོ། ༨༡
རྒྱ་ཁམ། ༢༧༢
རྒྱ་གར་ཤིང་ཚ། ༡༤༨
རྒྱ་ཏིག། ༡༣༣
རྒྱ་བ་ལེ། ༢༡
རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས་ཤིང་། ༢༨༨
རྒྱལ་པོ་རེ་རེལ། ༢༤༡
ལ་ཕུག་དམར་པོ། ༨
ལ་ཕུག། ༨༩
ལ་ལ་ཕུད། ༡༠
ལི་ཤི། ༡༨༨
ལེ་བརྡན། ༩༨
ལྷ་བ། ༣༡༡
ལྷམ་གྱང་གྱམ། ༣༤
ཤི་རི་ཁན་ཆེར་ཅན། ༨༨
ཤི་རི་ཁན་དུམ་ཐག། ༨༨
ཤི་རི་ཁན། ༨༨
ཤིང་གྱན། ༡༠
ཤིང་མདར། ༡༣༠
ཤིང་ཚ། ༡༤༡
ཤོག་ཤིང་ཚ་ནག། ༣༡༤
སུ་མི་སེར་པོ། ༤༣
སུག་སྨིལ་ཆུང་བ། ༣༣༨
སུག་སྨིལ། ༣༣༤
སེ་འབྲུ། ༡ཅ༣
སེང་ལྡེད། ༡༤༨

སོ་བ། ༢༩༤
སོ་མ་རྩ་ཪ། ༡༣༩
སྐྱུ་རྩ། ༢༢༢
སྐ་དམར། ༢༢༨
སྐ་སྐྱེ། ༢༢༣
སྐོག་སྐྱ། ༩
སྐྱིང་ཁོ་ག། ༥
སྐབས་སེང་། ༡༨༨
སྐོད་ཧ། ༡༠༩
སྐོན་སྐྱེས། ༥༧
སྤང་སྐྱེས། ༩༨
སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་། ༨༤
སྤོས་ཆེ། ༢༡༨
སྦ་ཏྲམ། ༡༠༤
སྦྲམ་ཟས། ༡༢༤
སྨན་སྐ། ༢༢༢
སྣ་འབྲས། ༡༨༨
སྣེ་དུ། ༢༢༢
སྤྲེ་ཏེས། ༡༢༩
ཞ་ག་རྩྭ ༢༡༩
ཞ་གར་གོ་སྐོད། ༡༥༨
ཞ་འབྲས། ༡༢༩
ཞ་རྩྭ ༧༩
ཞན་འབྲས། ༨༡
ཞམ་འབྲས་རྩེ་མ། ༧
ཞམ་འབྲས། ༨

Scientific INDEX

Abelmoschus manihot 174
Acalypha wilkesiana 95
Accacia catechu 104
Acer campbellii 290
caudatum 291
oblongum 291
pectinatum 292
stachyophyllum 292
sterculiaceum 293
thomsonii 293
Achillea millefolium 32
Acmella uliginosa 32
Adenia trilobata 231
Adenostemma lavenia 33
Aegle marmelos 282
Ageratina adenophora 33
Aglaia cucullata 181
Albizia chinensis 105
Allium sativum 4
Alocasia macrorrhizos 20
Aloe vera 31
Alstonia scholaris 12
Amitostigma pinguicula 203
Amomum compactum 325
subulatum 326
Aquillaria malaccensis 314
Arachis hypogaea 105
Areca catechu 24
Arenga westerhoutii 25
Argemone mexicana 230
Aristolochia griffithii 27
moupinensis 28
platanifolia 28
tagala 29
Artemisia verlotiorum 34
Artocarpus heterophyllus 185
Arundo donax 238
Ascocentrum himalaicum 203
Asparagus racemosus 29
Astilbe rivularis 294
Atropa belladonna 300
Avena fatua 238
Balanophora fungosa 51
polyandra 52
Baliospermum densiflorum 96
Barleria cristata 1
Bauhinia purpurea 106
variegate 106
Beaumontia grandiflora 12
Begonia annulata 52
hatacoa 53
palmata 53
rubella 54
sikkimensis 54
Belamcanda chinensis 145
Betula utilis 55
Blumea aromatica 34
Boehmeria clidemioides 316
penduliflora 316
Boenninghausenia albiflora 282
Bombax ceiba 58
Bothriochloa ischaemum 239
Bothriospermum tenellum 58
Brachypodium sylvaticum 264
Bracteantha bracteata 35
Brassaiopsis hainla 22
mitis 22
Brassica oleracea var. *italica 63*
oleracea var. *botrytis 62*
oleracea var. *capitate 62*
rapa 63
Breynia retusa 96
Briggsia kurzii 135
Bromus racemosus 239
Brugmansia suaveolens 301
Buchnera hispida 228
Buddleja bhutanica 296
forrestii 297
Butea buteiformis 107
parviflora 107
Caesalpinia bounduc 108
decapetala 108
Cajanus mollis 109
Calamus acanthospathus 25
Callicarpa arborea 319
Calotropis gigantean 13
Camellia kissi 313
sinensis 313
Campylotropis speciose 109
Canarium strictum 65
Capillipedium parviflorum 240
Capsicum annuum 301
annuum var. *annuum 302*
frutescens 302

Carica papaya 70
Carpinus viminea 56
Carthamus tinctorius 35
Caryopteris bicolor 147
Caryota urens 26
Cascabela thevetia 13
Casearia glomerata 287
Cassia fistula 110
occidentalis 110
tora 111
Catharanthus roseus 14
Cautleya gracilis 326
spicata 327
Ceiba pentandra 175
Centella asiatica 8
Ceropegia dorjei 14
pubescens 15
Chamabainia cuspidate 315
Cheilocostus speciosus 79
Cheirostylis sherriffii 204
Chimonobambusa callosa 240
Chirita bifolia 135
macrophylla 136
pumila 136
urticifolia 137
Chloranthus elatior 72
Chlorophytum comosum 164
nepalense 165
Choenomeles lagenaria 267
Choerospondias axillaris 5
Chromolaena hirsute 36
odorata 41
Chrysoglossum ornatum 204
Cichorium intybus 36
Cinnamomum bejolghota 158
camphora 157
granduliferum 159
impressinervium 158
zeylanicum 159
Cirsium lipskyi 37
shansiense 37
Citrus limon 283
maxima 283
reticulate 284
Cladrastis sinensis 111
Cleisostoma aspersum 205
Clematis napaulensis 265
Clerodendrum glandulosum 320
japonicum 320
serratum 321
Clinopodium umbrosum 148
Cneorum tricoccon 284
Cocos nucifera 26
Codonopsis viridis 67
Coelogyne ovalis 205
prolifera 206
Colebrookea oppositifolia 148
Coleus scutellarioides 149
Colquhounia coccinea var. *mollis 149*
Commelina diffusa 72
maculate 73
Commiphora mukul 65
Corchorus aestuans 175
Coriaria napalensis 78
Corylopsis himalayana 138
Craniotome furcata 150
Crassocephalum crepidioides 38
Crawfurdia angustata 132
Crinum asiaticum 5
Crocus sativus 145
Crotalaria alata 112
ferruginea 112
sessiliflora 113
trifoliastrum 113
Cryptocarya bhutanica 160
Cucumis callosus 80
sativus 81
Cucurbita moschata 81
Cuminum cyminum 9
Curcuma aromatic 327
comosa 328
longa 328
Cyathea spinulosa 87
Cyclanthera pedata 82
Cymbidium cochleare 206
devonianum 207
Cymbopogon flexuosus 241
Cynoglossum amabile 59
lanceolatum 59
Cyperus niveus 88
Cyphostemma auriculatum 323
Cypripedium cordigerum 207
Dahlia pinnata 38
Danthonia cumminsii 241
Datura metel 303
suaveloens 303
Daucus carota 9
Debregeasia longifolia 317

Delonix regia 114
regia var. *flavida 114*
Dendrobium aphyllum 208
bicameratum 208
densiflorum 209
devonianum 209
heterocarpum 210
Dendrocalamus strictus 242
Deparia boryana 49
Desmodium elegans 130
Dichocarpum adiantifolium 265
Dichroa cyanea 140
febrifuga 140
Digitaria sanguinalis 242
Diplazium esculentum 49
himalayense 50
javanica 50
maximum 51
Dioscorea belophylla 89
bulbifera 90
Diospyros kaki 91
lotus 91
Dracaena trifasciata 30
Drymaria cordata 71
villosa 71
Drynaria propinqua 258
Duabanga grandiflora 171
Duhaldea cappa 39
nervosa 39
simonsii 40
Dumasia villosa 115
Edgeworthia gardneri 315
Ehretia macrophylla 60
Eichhornia crassipes 259
Elaeocarpus lanceifolius 92
Elatostema hookerianum 317
platyphyllum 318
sessile 318
Elettaria cardamomum var. *minuscule 329*
Ellisiophyllum pinnatum 236
Elsholtzia pilosa 150
stachyodes 151
Engelhardia spicata 146
Entada rheedii 115
Epigeneium amplum 211
rotundatum 210
Epilobium cylindricum 226
royleanum 227
wallichianum 227
Epipactis helleborine 211
Eria amica 212
coronaria 212
spicata 213
Eriobotrya dubia 268
Eriolaena spectabilis 176
Eriosema himalaicum 116
Erythriana arborescens 116
stricta 117
variegate 117
Eulalia mollis 243
trispicata 243
Euphorbia jolkinii 97
longifolia 97
milii var. *longifolia 98*
milii 98
pulcherrima 99
royleana 99
Euptelea pleiosperma 104
Eurya acuminate 232
Exacum hamiltonii 133
Exbucklandia populnea 139
Ferula asafoetida 10
Festuca gigantea 244
Ficus auriculata 185
carica 186
elastica 186
pubigera 187
racemosa 188
religiosa 187
semicordata 188
Flemingia fruticulosa 118
macrophylla 118
strobilifera 119
Foeniculum vulgare 10
Fragaria ananassa 268
Fraxinus paxiana var. *sikkimensis 199*
Gaillardia aristata 41
Galium elegans 274
hoffmeisteri 275
Gardneria angustifolia 168
Gastrochilus acutifolius 213
distichus 214
Gaultheria discolor 92
semi-infera 94
Gerbera maxima 42
piloselloides 42
Geum aleppicum 43
Globba clarkei 329

Glyceria declinata 244
Glycine max 119
Glycyrrhiza glabra 120
Gmelina arborea 151
Gomphogyne cissiformis 84
Gomphrena globosa 3
Goodyera foliosa 214
schlechtendaliana 215
Gossypium hirsutum 176
Hedera helix 23
nepalensis 23
Hedychium ellipticum 330
gardnerianu 330
Helianthus annuus 43
Helicia nilagirica 263
Helwingia himalaica 139
Hemerocallis citrina 165
fulva 166
Himalayacalamus hookerianus 245
Himalrandia tetrasperma 275
Hodgsonia macrocarpa 85
Holmskioldia sanguinea 152
Hordeum vulgare 245
Hoya bhutanica 15
lanceolate 16
polyneura 16
Hydrangea anomala 141
heteromalla 141
macrophylla 142
Hypoestes triflora 3
Hypoxis aurea 143
Ilex aquifolium 19
sikkimensis 19
Imperata cylindrica 246
Indigofera cassioides 120
dosua 121
heterantha 121
hirsuta 122
tinctoria 122
Ione bicolor 215
Ipomoea purpurea 77
turbinata 77
Isodon hispidus 152
lophanthoides var. *gerardianus 153*
Jasminum dispermum 200
grandiflorum 200
humile 201
lanceolarium 201
laurifolium 202
Jatropha curcas 100
Juncus inflexus 146
Justicia adhatoda 1
Kaempferia rotunda 331
Kalanchoe daigremontiana 79
pinnata 80
Kickxia elatine 237
Knema tenuinervia 192
Korthalsella japonica 289
Lactuca sativa 269
Lagenaria siceraria 82
vulgaris 83
Lantana camara 321
Lasianthus biermannii 276
Lecanthus peduncularis 319
Lepisorus bicolor 258
nudus 259
Leptocodon gracilis 68
Leptodermis amoena 276
Lespedeza juncea 123
Leucaena leucocephala 123
Leucas lanata 153
Leucosceptrum canum 154
Leucothoe griffithiana 93
Leycesteria formosa 70
Ligusticum scoticum 11
Ligustrum vulgare 202
Lilium nepalense 166
nepalense var. *concolor 167*
Limnophila rugosa 237
Lindenbergia griffithii 228
Lindera pulcherrima 160
Lindernia ruellioides 168
Liparis bootanensis 216
cathcartii 216
cordifolia 217
Lobelia heyneana 68
nicotianifolia 69
nummularia 69
Lolium multiflorum 246
perenne 247
Loranthus odoratus 169
Loxostigma griffithii 137
Luculia grandifolia 277
gratissima 277
Luffa aegyptiaca 83
Luisia brachystachys 217
zeylanica 218
Luzula multiflora 147

Lycopersicon esculentum 304
Lyonia mariana 93
Lysimachia congestiflora 260
japonica 261
prolifera 261
Lysionotus pubescens 138
Macaranga chatiniana 100
pustulata 101
Machilus edulis 161
Maesa argentea 193
chisia 194
rugosa 194
Magnolia doltsopa 173
hodgsonii 174
lanuginosa 173
Maianthemum fuscum 167
Mallotus nepalensis 101
philippensis 102
Mangifera indica 6
sylvatica 7
Mazus dentatus 297
Melastoma malabathricum 178
normale 178
Melia azedarach 182
Melissa axillaris 154
Micranthes virginiensis 295
Microstegium ciliatum 247
vimineum 248
Mikania micrantha 44
Millettia pachycarpa 124
Mimosa pudica 124
Mirabilis himalaica 198
jalapa 198
Molineria capitulate 144
crassifolia 144
Momordica charantia 85
dioica 86
Monachosorum henryi 88
Monochoria vaginalis 260
Moringa oleifera 190
Morus alba 189
mucroura 189
Mucuna imbricata 125
Mucuna sempervirens 131
Murdannia divergens 74
Murraya paniculata 285
Musa acuminata 190
balbisiana 191
sikkimensis91
Mussaenda roxburghii 278
Myrica esculenta 192
Myristica fragrans 193
Myrsine semiserrata 195
Neanotis wightiana 278
Neohymenopogon parasiticus 279
Neolitsea foliosa 161
Nephrolepis cordifolia 197
hirsutula 197
Nymphaea alba 199
Ocimum tenuiflorum 155
Odontochilus elwesii 218
Oenanthe javanica 11
Onosma echioides 60
paniculatum 61
simplicissima 61
Oplismenus compositus 248
undulatifolius 249
Opuntia ficus-indica 66
vulgaris 66
Oroxylum indicum 56
Oryza sativa 249
Osbeckia capitata 179
nepalensis 179
stellata 180
stellata var. *crinita 180*
Ostodes paniculata 102
Osyris lanceolata 289
Otochilus fuscus 219
lancitabius 219
Oxalis corniculata 229
triangularis 230
Oxyspora paniculata 181
Paederia foetida 279
Panisea demissa 220
Paphiopedilum fairrieanum 220
venustum 221
Parasassafras confertiflora 162
Pavetta indica 280
Peperomia tetraphylla 234
Periploca calophylla 17
Peristylus goodyeroides 221
Persea americana 162
duthiei 163
Persicaria hydropiper 256
pubescens 256
Phaius wallichii 222
Phalaris arundinacea 250
Phaseolus lunatus 125

vulgaris 126
Philadelphus lewisii 142
tomentosus 143
Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis 2
Phoebe paniculata 163
Pholidota articulata 222
Photinia integrifolia 269
Phyllanthus emblica 232
glaucus 233
griffithii 233
urinaria 234
Picrasma quassioides 298
Piper nigrum 235
pedicellatum 235
suipigua 236
Platanthera edgeworthii 223
Plectocomia himalayana 27
Poa annua 250
pratensis 251
Pogonatherum crinitum 251
Pogostemon linearis 155
Polemonium chinense 255
Polygala arillata 255
Polypogon fugax 252
Populus davidiana 288
deltoids 288
Primula filipes 262
ludlowii 262
sherriffiae 263
Prunus cerasoides 270
davidiana 270
dulcis 271
mira 271
persica 272
Psidium guajava 195
Psychotria calocarpa 280
Pteridium aquilinum 89
Pterocarpus santalinus 126
Punica granatum 172
Pyrostegia venusta 57
Radermachera sinica 55
Raphanus raphanistrum 64
sativus 64
Reevesia pubescens 177
Reynoutria multiflora 257
Rhaphidophora glauca 20
grandis 21
pertusa 21
Rheum rhabarbarum 257
Rhus chinensis 7
Rhynchosia minima 131
Ricinus communis 103
Rosa banksiae 272
Rubia sikkimensis 281
wallichiana 285
Rubus calophyllus 273
calycinoides 273
calycinus 274
Rungia pectinata 2
Saccharum officinarum 252
Santalum album 290
Sapindus rarak 294
Sapium insigne 103
Sapria himalayana 264
Satyrium nepalense var. *ciliatum 223*
Schefflera elata 24
Schima wallichii 314
Schisandra neglecta 295
sphenanthera 296
Schlumbergera bridgesii 67
Scurrula elata 170
parasitica 170
Scutellaria violacea 156
Sechium edule 84
Semecarpus anacardium 6
Senna occidentalis 127
Sesamum indicum 231
Setaria italica 253
Sida rhombifolia 177
Skimmia arborescens 286
Smilax lanceifolia 299
myosotiflora 299
myrtillus var. *rigida 300*
Solanum aethiopicum 304
anguivi 305
betaceum 305
dulcamara 306
erianthum 306
indicum 307
lycopersicum 307
melongena 308
nigrum 308
pseudocapsicum 309
viarum 309
villosum 310
virginianum 310
Solena amplexicaulis 86
Soliva anthemifolia 44

Sopubia trifida 229
Spermacoce latifolia 286
Spinacia oleracea 4
Spondias pinnata 8
Stachys melissifolia 156
Stephania elegans 183
glabra 183
japonica 184
Streptolirion volubile 75
Strychnos nux-vomica 169
Swertia chirata 133
chirayita 134
Symplocos pyrifolia 311
ramosissima 312
sumuntia 312
Synotis bhot 45
Syzygium aromaticum 196
cumini 196
Tabernaemontana divaricata 17
Tacca integrifolia 90
Tagetes cinnabar 45
erecta 46
patula 46
tenuifolia 47
Tainia minor 224
Taxillus kaempferi 171
Tecoma stans 57
Tephrosia candida 127
Terminalia bellerica 73
chebula 74
Tetrastigma leucostaphylum 323
obtectum 324
rumicispermum 324
Thysanolaena latifolia 253
Tinospora cordifolia 184
Toddalia asiatica 287
Toona ciliate 182
Torenia violacea 298
Torricellia tiliifolia 78
Tradescantia occidentalis 75
pallida 76
sillamontana 76
Tribulus terrestris 333
Trichosanthes tricuspidata 87
Tripterospermum volubile 134
Triticum aestivum 254
Tupistra nutans 30
wattii 31
Uncaria tomentosa 281
Uncifera acuminate 224
Uraria sinensis 132
Utricularia striatula 164
Vaccinium angustifolium 94
vacciniaceum 95
Vanda bicolor 225
cristata 225
testacea 226
Verbena officinalis 322
Vernonia volkameriifolia 47
Vicia hirsuta 128
sativa 128
Vigna radiata 129
umbellata 129
vexillata 130
Vincetoxicum auriculatum 18
Viola diffusa 322
Vitex negundo 157
Vitis vinifera 325
Withania somnifera 311
Woodfordia fruticosa 172
Wrightia tomentosa 18
Xanthium indicum 48
Zea mays 254
Zingiber chrysanthum 331
officinale 332
purpureum 332
zerumbet 333
Zinnia violacea 48
Ziziphus jujuba 266
mauritiana 266
incurve 267

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